# The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,274, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 / Single Copy for Cash ............As. 4

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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**Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.**

### FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 26TH INSTANT.—Messrs. D. DUNBAR & Son's, A 1, 12 years' Ship MORAYSHIRE, Captain MATHERS, has good accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

*Per Pro.* LECKIE & Co.,
H. BYNE.
Bombay, 13th May 1862.

### FOR LONDON.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO H MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.—The splendid Ship MARY SHEPHERD, 905 Tons, A 1, 13 years, to sail about the 28th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May 1862.

### FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 13 years fast sailing ship BURLINGTON, Captain HOWES, will sail about the 25th May. For Freight and passage apyly to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.

### FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY. The A 1, Ship SOUTH CAROLINA, H. M. SHAFCOTT, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, who will be provided with bed and bedding.

For terms apply to Captain SHAFCOTT, on board or to,

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April 1862.

### FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.—The fast sailing, A 1, British-built ship SHANTUNG 311 Tons Register, has accommodation for a few passengers.

For passage or other particulars apply to Captain WEBSTER on board, or to

PEEL, CASSELLS & Co.
Agents for the ship *Shantung*.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

### FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

15th May 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th May, at 2 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 16th May 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

### FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 16th May 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIR, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 17th instant.

For First Class Passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B. This steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

### FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first Class Steam-ship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th May, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th May 1862.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

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- Table Rock.
- Below Table Rock.
- Tarapin Tower Niagara
- Horse Shoe Falls do.
- Suspension Bridge.
- From foot of Biddle Stairs.
- Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.
- Ice Bridge.
- Rapids from Lunar Island.
- On Lunar Island.
- Lunar Island Scenery.
- American Falls.
- Point View Summer.
- Ship *Canada* at Sea.
- Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

- Quebec City.
- From Lunar Island.
- Lunar Island from Goat Island.
- From Point View.
- From Tarapin Tower.
- Lunar Island Bridge.
- Table Rock from the Falls
- Underneath Goat Island.
- Below Table Rock.
- Table Rock and Falls.
- Horse Shoe Falls.
- Tarapin Tower.
- Laureate Falls Quebec.

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No. 1, Church Gate.

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Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

### FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th instant, on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 15th May 1862.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement dated 8th instant, notifying the Sale of the Materials of the BELVIDERE HOUSE on the 23rd instant, notice is hereby given that the Sale has been post poned until further notice.

G. SCOTT,
In charge Collector's Office.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 15th May 1862.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, or indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieut. E. S. WILLIAMSON, attached 10th Regt. N. I. are requested to make known the same to the President Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

R. BURD, Captain.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Kolapore, 15th May 1862.

### FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN FLOUR, and a few Barrels of English SUET, both of Superior quantity. Apply to

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SONS,
29, Apollo Street.

### FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME GREY ARAB HORSE, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England. Apply at the office of this paper.

### FOR SALE.

FORTY-EIGHT REELS LEAD PIPE:—
12 reels ½ inch.
12 ,, ¾ ,,
12 ,, 1 ,,
12 ,, 1¼ ,, Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.—TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down including two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100—
½ inch, per foot .................. As. 14
⅝ ,, ,, .................. Rs. 1 0 as.
¾ ,, ,, .................. ,, 1 2 ,,
1 ,, ,, .................. ,, 1 6 ,,
For lengths of over 100 feet—
½ inch, per foot .................. As. 12
⅝ ,, ,, .................. ,, 14
¾ ,, ,, .................. Rs. 1 0 as.
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Specimens may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.
Chinchpoogly.

### WILSON'S LEGAL HANDY BOOKS.

*Each Twelve Annas.*

The Law of Bankruptcy. By J. W. Smith, Esq., LL.D.
———— Husband and Wife. Ditto.
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———— Principal and Surety. By E. Lawrance, Jun.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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Moist Colours in boxes fitted with brushes: Newman's Dry Colours in fitted boxes: Athenian, Creta Leevis and Conte Crayons in boxes of various sizes and in single pencils: Sketching Charcoal.

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London and Bristol Boards 3 and 6 sheet: Drawing Papers in the usual variety. Coloured and White Cartoon Paper, Millboard, Prepared Canvas and Tracing Cloth. Prepared Millboard ... Prepared Canvas 36 inches—Tracing Cloth in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide.

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Sables, Siberian Hair, Camel's Hair, Flat Varnish Brushes and Selected Pencils in cases of assorted letters: Mordan's, Wolff's and other makers' pencils, Eliott's Flat Pencils and the Patent ever pointed Tubular Pencils in boxes assorted letters.

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An entirely new stock of Thick and Thin Papers, envelopes, &c. just imported per "Mary Shepherd" and "Clara."—These consignments are in great variety, consisting of the various sizes, colours and designs in both thick and thin note Papers, with envelopes adapted to all descriptions.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

### ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY

LIMITED.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM AND OTHERWISE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

**Steam Between Kurrachee and Ferozepore.**

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has arranged to run a Steamer twice a month between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. For rates of freight and all further particulars apply at the Oriental Inland Steam Offices, 9 Billiter St. London, 13 Strand Calcutta, McLeod Road Kurrachee, or at Ferozepore and Lahore to Alexander Dunn, and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.
Bombay, May 1862.

**Steam Between Kurrachee and Mooltan**

The Oriental Inland Steam Company's vessels
*Indus*, Captain Webster.
*Sutlej*, Captain Johnston.
*Ravi*, Captain Ferguson.
*Jhelum*, (building.)

Are appointed to sail regularly between Kurrachee and Mooltan; carrying goods for Sukkur and other intermediate stations. For rates of freight and other particulars apply in Kurrachee and the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Offices, McLeod Road; in Mooltan to H. Spencer; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.
Bombay May 1862.

**Steam Between Kurrachee and the Upper Indus.**

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has made arrangements for carrying goods and passengers between Kurrachee and Mithunkote.

The Punjab Government is also making arrangements for the regular transit of Steamers and Flats from Mithunkote to Kalabagh and back, so that goods and passengers from Kurrachee can be forwarded to the Stations situated Trans Indus.

For rates of freight and all other particulars apply in London to John Bourne, 9 Billiter Street; in Calcutta to John Besemeres, 13 Strand; and here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10, Apollo Steet.
Bombay, May, 1862.

**Steam Between Calcutta and Allahabad.**

The public is respectfully informed that the following vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) intended for the navigation of the Ganges and its tributaries are now in an advanced state of progress, and may be expected shortly to be plying on their stations:—

*Ganges*, 400 horses power.
*Jumna*, 400 horses power.
*Soane*, 120 horses power.
*Gogra*, 120 horses power.

The Soane and Gogra are vessels of the same power and quality as the Steamer Indus now plying between Mooltan and Kurrachee. The Ganges and Jumna are vessels greatly exceeding in power and carrying capacity any vessels heretofore existing in India, and are intended for the conveyance of large quantities of merchandize at a cheap rate.

The Company undertakes to carry goods from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee to any part of the Punjaub at through rates, and it carries by road and railway as well as by boats on the rivers.

ALEXANDER DUNN,
10 Apollo Street.
Bombay, May, 1862.

**Conveyance of Parcels and Merchandize Between England and India.**

The Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has now made arrangements for the reception of parcels and merchandize in England for transmission to any point of India, and for the reception of parcels and merchandize at the principal stations in India for transmission to any part of England.

The main benefit of this organization is that the senders or consignees of goods, whether in England or India, have one responsible party to look to for the safe transmission of goods to their several destinations, without the delays and complication incident to previous methods, and without the necessity of employing any intermediate Agency. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 9 Billiter Street London, 2 Queen's Terrace Southampton, 13 Strand Calcutta, Macleod Road Kurrachee, or here to

ALEXANDER DUNN,
Agent to the Company for Bombay and the Punjaub.
10 Apollo Street,
Bombay, May, 1862.

### THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 17TH MAY 1862.

AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE
HUNCHBACK.

THIRD APPEARANCE OF
MISS EMMA GRATTAN,
SUPPORTED BY
MR. HENRY PLUNKETT GRATTAN.

The Performance will commence with the Admired Comedy in one Act, entitled—

**The Call of Love Early in the Morning.**

Characters by Mr. and Miss GRATTAN.

To be followed by the 3rd and 4th Acts of Sheridan Knowles's, entitled—

**THE HUNCHBACK.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Julia ..................<br>Helen .................. | Miss E. GRATTAN. |
| Master Walter ..................<br>Sir Thomas Clifford..................<br>Cousin Modus.................. | Mr. H. GRATTAN. |
| DANCE. Mazurka, (composed by Alfred Mellon) | Miss E. GRATTAN. |

The whole to conclude with the entirely new Sketch,—

**HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Sowerberry .............................. | Mr. LONDON. |
| John Buttercup .............................. | Mr. H. P. GRATTAN. |
| Betsy Chirrup, with an entirely new Song as sung by Mr. Barney Williams for 100 nights... | Miss E. GRATTAN. |
| Mr. Barker.............................. | Mr. SNELL. |
| Mrs. Barker.............................. | Mrs. SNELL. |

PRICES OF TICKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle ............................ | Rs. | 5 |
| Stalls ............................ | ,, | 3 |
| Upper Circle ............................ | ,, | 2 |
| Pit ............................ | ,, | 1 |

Tickets to be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette, Times of India*, and the Imperial Hotel; also at the Box Office, at the Theatre on the night of the Performace.

An early application for Seats in the Dress Circle is desirable, as the number of Places is limited.

Doors open at half-past 7: Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

☞ *Smoking in every part of the House strictly prohibited.*

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
CORRESPONDENCE STATIONERY.

BANK LINED 4to LETTER PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet and Cream wove.

BANK QUADRILLE LINED NOTE PAPERS, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.

BANK LINED NOTE PAPERS.—Cream, Blue, Rose, Violet, Chamois.

ENVELOPES to match the Papers.

TOWN NOTES.

Extra Thick, termed Baronial, large Pearl Satin Note. Thick Satin Note, two sizes; Coloured Satin Note of three sizes.

ENVELOPES to match the Papers.

TRAVELLING DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

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|---|---|---|
| ALLEN'S LEATHER DESKS, brass fastenings, two openings, completely fitted with Writing Materials and with outer case...Rs. | 125 | 0 |
| CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES of Block Tin fitted with Portfolios and patent Ink.......... | 45 | 0 |
| DELA RUES' DOUBLE TRAVELLER, 14½ inch blue Morocco, lined leather, patent ink and lock, sunk brass handle, with outer leather case | 60 | 0 |
| DELA RUE'S DOUBLE TRAVELLER, 14 inch brown Russia, lined wood, patent ink and lock, sunk brass handle—outer leather case | 55 | 0 |
| THE SAME, 10½ inch Russia gilt, spring lock and patent ink | 30 | 0 |
| DELA RUE'S STUDENT Portfolio Writing Case, Russia leather, fitted with blotting book, Note Paper, patent ink | 32 | 0 |
| TRAVELLER'S NOTE Book of sizes... Rs. 1-8 | 2 | 0 |

MUSICAL BOXES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Musical Box playing 8 operatic Airs, in— | | |
| A Ditto playing 8 operatic Airs, a different selection .............................. | 120 | 0 |

PAINTINGS ON METAL.

Copies from the old Masters, executed in Oils on Metal and framed in gilt and composition frames.

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| A SERIES OF 5 PICTURES, Dutch subjects, 2 pairs and a centre picture, in composition moulding frames, 16 by 14 inches ..........Rs. | 40 | 0 |
| A SERIES OF 4 PICTURES, Dutch subjects, in lacquered frames, 16 by 14 .............. | 43 | 0 |

NEW ENGRAVINGS COLOURED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LA JEUNE MERE, LE BAISER DU MOTIR, LA PETITE NONCHALANTE, LA LECTURE INTERROMPUE, each | 6 | 0 |
| PRESENT ARMS, Female Volunteer.......... | 14 | 0 |
| THE NEW ART UNION PICTURE, Raising the Maypole.......... | 16 | 0 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

### NEW HARMONIUMS.

HERBERT & Co. have a few superior first Class Harmoniums of the following description and prices.

A ROSEWOOD PERCUSSION action 14 Stop Alexandre Harmonium of great power when played full—Rs. 750.

AN OAKWOOD ORGAN Harmonium with ornamental front fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ: the stops in this instrument are well voiced and full in tone: it stands 5 feet high and has one row of Keys—Rs. 650.

LARGE HARMONIUM in polished Oak case, having two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of Keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists—Rs. 700.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM ordinary make—plain action 16 stops—Rs. 600.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM with all the contrivances invented among the best makers, for converting it into a perfect DRAWING ROOM INSTRUMENT: the mechanism is so arranged as to give effect to every musical idea hitherto known in the science, and the most perfect crescendo and diminuendo are produced almost instantaneously;—in short this perfected Harmonium will render any music played upon it as beautiful as it may be varied.

These Instruments keep in good order and never want tuning; important considerations in India.

Size, 4 feet 4, by 2 feet 1, height, 3 feet 4 inches.—There are 16 draw stops all of exquisite richness, including the new stop, "Voix Celeste."—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.:—precisely as above in every respect:—but of richly polished brown Oak wood—Rs. 900.

* OAKWOOD Do.:—precisely as above in every respect:—but of richly polished brown Oakwood—Rs. 900.

OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 16 Stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made:—covered with zinc plate underneath. Well adapted for a Church—Rs. 850.

ROSEWOOD 14 STOPS, with the percussion action, possessing a very rich tone:—one of Alexandre's make,—a good substantial Instrument, quite new and in perfect order.—Rs. 750.

* ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM two (2) rows of keys: a first class instrument perfect in every respect—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. two (2) rows of keys similar to the above of rich and powerful tone—Rs. 850.

* ROSEWOOD Do. soft power:—with 8 Stops, plain action, suitable for a small Church or Chapel—Rs. 400.

A few second hand Harmoniums are on sale at low prices;—open to any reasonable offers. Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from the above list which for variety and excellence is equal to any collection in London. The Instruments can be warranted—having undergone a "securing" process which if understood is seldom heeded by the makers at home.—H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in those instruments secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.
May 1st 1862, Rampart Row, Bombay.

N. B.—Those Instruments noted with an asterisk * are on their way—the ship having left the London docks in March. They are expected here in all June, meantime orders will be registered. The others are now on view and sale.

### ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

RECEIVED BY THE "MALTA."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illustrated London News,, 5th, 12th, and 19th April.............. | | 1 | 14 |
| Illustrated Times.............. | do. do.......... | 1 | 8 |
| Lady's Newspaper .............. | do. do.......... | 1 | 14 |
| The Queen.............. | 12th and 19th April | 1 | 14 |
| The Lancet .............. | do. do.......... | 1 | 14 |
| Punch .............. | do. do.......... | 0 | 12 |
| Naval and Military Gazette. | 5th and 12th April | 11 | 4 |
| Edinburgh News.............. | do. do.......... | 1 | 0 |
| Weekly Dispatch.............. | 6th, 13th and 20th April | 1 | 4 |
| Weekly Freeman's Journal... | 5th and 12th April | 1 | 0 |
| Bell's Life in London......... | 6th and 13th April | 1 | 4 |
| Saturday Review.............. | 5th and 12th April | 1 | 4 |
| Home News.............. | 10th and 18th April | 1 | 0 |
| Thacker's Overland News... | do. do.......... | 1 | 0 |

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

### SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY, will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of W. F. HUNTER, Esq., resigned, and to receive the audited accounts of the Society for the past year.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th March 1861.

### WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. DE SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

### 20 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST on the evening of the 13th May at the "Grant Road Theatre," a large 'Cameo' Brooch, set in Pearls, Gold Blue enamelled. Whosoever will bring the same to MR. H. P. GRATTAN, shall receive the above reward.

No question will be asked.

### NOTICE.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to give notice that we have been appointed Agents for the above Company throughout the Bombay Presidency.

STENHOUSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th May 1862.

### VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

### TO MANAGERS OF RAILWAYS, SHIP-OWNERS, &c.

ENGINES, CASTING, STEAMERS, and SHIPS, of every description, HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK, CRANE, &c., made to order at W. SIMON'S & Co.'s Foundry.

LONDON WORKS, RENFREW, NEAR GLASGOW.

P. S.—Machinery adapted to Tropical Climes.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Four Millions (4,000,000) of Pucka Bricks will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, North Canara, at Sircy, up to 1 P. M. of the 20th June next.

The Bricks are to be delivered at Beitkul Cove in Sudashewghur Bay and at various points on the River bank between Sudashewghur and Kadra (20 miles) in such proportions as shall be hereafter decided on by the Executive Engineer.

One million Bricks must be delivered before the 1st December 1862, another million before the 1st March 1863, and the remainder before the 1st June 1863.

Each brick to be 8½ inches in length, 4½ inches in breadth and 3 inches in depth; all unsound bricks will be rejected.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Contract must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reasons for the rejection of a tender.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

### THOMAS EDWARDS,

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| Names. | Paid up. | Last Half-yearly Dividend. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| Bombay Bank ........... | 1,000 | 5 p. cent. | 71 Prem. ex Div. |
| Madras Bank ........... | 1,000 | 2½ do. | 33 |
| Agra Bank ........... | 500 | 7 do. | 80 do. |
| Oriental Bank Corporation | 250 | 8 do. | T. B. closed. |
| Commercial Bank ......... | 500 | 3 do. | 14½ do. |
| Mercantile Bank ......... | 250 | 5 do. | 35 do. |
| Central Bank of W. India | 150 | 2½ do. | 1 Prem. |
| Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares ........ | 218.3.0 | 2½ do. | Rs. 4 Dis. |
| Do. New Shares........ | 87.4.4 | 2½ do. | Rs. 5 do. |
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway ........ | 1,000 | 2½ do. | Noml. [sh. Div. |
| Hydraulic Press Company | 4,000 | 350 p. sh. | Rs. 250 Dis. p. |
| Apollo Press Company ... | 11,000 | 1,650 p. sh. | Rs. 20,500 p. sh. |
| Colaba Press Company ... | 2,700 | 13 do. | Rs. 5,500 do. |
| Colaba Land Company ... | 10,000 | 105 p. sh. | Rs. 11,500 do. |
| Elphinstone Land Company | 5,100 | 200 p. sh. | Rs. 4,300 do. |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Company ......... | 500 | 32 do. | Rs. 375 dis. |
| Spinning and Weaving Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 do. | Rs. 500 dis. |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...... | 2,500 | p. Ann.<br>459 p. sh. | Rs. 100 dis. |
| Do. New Shares ....... | 625 | ...... | Rs. 40 Prem. |
| Do. New Shares ....... | 625 | ...... | Rs. 25 p. sh. |
| Victoria Spinning Co. ...... | 5,000 | ...... | Nominal. |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ... | 1500 | ...... | Rs. 450 Dis |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company | 400 | ...... | Rs. 500 do. |
| Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co... | 550 | ...... | Rs. 150 do. |
| Throstle Mill Company... | 1,000 | ...... | 300 Dis. |
| Bombay United Spinning Company...... | 4,500 | ...... | Nominal. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ............ | Nominal. |
| ,, Loan 1835-36 .......... | 95 |
| ,, Loan 1842-43 .......... | 95 |
| ,, Loan 1854-55 .......... | 95 |
| New Five Per Cent. Loan ............ | 105⅞ |
| Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ......... | 113 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each..................... | Rs. 10 6 | |
| Bank of England Notes.............. | Nominal. | |
| Spanish Dollars...................... | Rs. 219 | Nominal. |
| Carolus................................ | ,, 259 | do |
| Mexican Dollars...................... | ,, 227 | do. |
| German Crowns........................ | ,, 213½ | do. |
| Five Franc Pieces.................... | ,, 205 | |
| Bar Silver ........................... | ,, 106⅛ | |
| Gold Leaf ............................ | ,, 15-14 | |
| German Crowns........................ | ,, 213½ | do. |
| Five Franc Pieces.................... | ,, 205 | |
| Bar Silver ........................... | ,, 106⅛ | |
| Gold Leaf ............................ | ,, 15-14 | |

### FREIGHTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... | £2 15s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d. |
| ,, (Seeds) ........... | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 [illegible] 0d. |
| To London (Cotton) ready...... | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. |
| ,, (Seeds) ........... | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. |
| To China............................ | No enquiry. |
| To Clyde............................ | Do. |

### PRICES CURRENT (MAY 15th, 1862.)

| | |
|---|---|
| COTTON at Colaba : | Per candy. |
| New Broach, ready ........................ | Rs. 240 to 241 |
| New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur ........... | 234 to 235 |
| New Oomrawuttee ......................... | 212 to 213 |
| New Compta, ............................. | 218 to 220 |
| New Dharwar Sawgined ................... | 291 to 292 |
| New Barsee, and Nuggur ................. | 205 to 210 |
| New Veraval ............................. | 210 to 212 |
| Khandeish ............................... | 200 to 205 |
| New Poratchee ........................... | 214 to 215 |
| New Accote .............................. | 220 to 221 |
| New Manglore ............................ | 214 to 215 |
| OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,590 | |
| SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs | 6 1 to 6 1 6 per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Guzerat........ | 6 14 to 7 |
| Gingelly mixed (Black | 32 to 33 |
| and White)......... | 37 to 38 |
| Nigger ............... | 27 to 28 |

# BANKS.

## CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 [illegible]
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 [illegible]
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 5 [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2 [illegible] Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾ do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11½ do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 [illegible] payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged. On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. from [illegible].

Hours of business [illegible] 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays [illegible] 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
EDWIN HAYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1862.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London at [illegible] usance, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | ...... | 2s. 0d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | ...... | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| ,, 3 do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅝d. | do. |
| ,, 2 do. | ...... | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
| ,, 1 do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅜d. | do. |
| ,, on demand | | [illegible] | |
| Scotland do. | | 1s. 11⅜d. | do. |
| Ireland do. | | [illegible] | |
| Paris, at 3 days' sight | | 1s. 11⅛d. | do. |
| [illegible] payable throughout Europe | | 1s. 11⅛d. | do. |

[illegible] at six months' sight are not granted for sums under [illegible] under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

[illegible] also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, [illegible]pore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

[illegible] purchased or Bills payable in Europe [illegible], Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

[illegible] receive Deposits on the following terms :—
[illegible] demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and [illegible] 2 per ct. per annum.
[illegible] 6 months [illegible] 3 ,,
[illegible] 4 ,,
12 [illegible] 5 ,,

[illegible] allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on [illegible] 50,000, unless by *special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

[illegible] undertake to remit money to Europe by [illegible], free of charge.

[illegible] requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and [illegible] name and address of the person to whom [illegible] her Christian [illegible] the Bills are [illegible]

COMMISSION.

[illegible] charged by this Agency on the [illegible] Government Securities negotiable in Bombay [illegible] amount invested or realized, and on [illegible]

[illegible] charge of Government Paper, Shares [illegible] free of all [illegible] the same as [illegible] Without charge.

[illegible] Commission will [illegible]

[illegible] Paper out of [illegible] per cent [illegible] 10 to 4 o'clock. [illegible] 10 to 1 do.

[illegible] will grant Drafts on the Corporation [illegible] in London and Bombay.

## [illegible] BANK OF INDIA, [illegible] AND CHINA.

[illegible] Threadneedle St., London. [illegible]

[illegible] The City [illegible]

[illegible] Bombay grant [illegible] Exchange [illegible] London, at the following rates.

[illegible] per Rupee [illegible]

[illegible] per cent. per [illegible] Deposits, as [illegible] per cent. [illegible] under [illegible] by special [illegible]

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

## CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 months' sight | ...... | 2s. 0d. | per Rupee. |
| ,, 4 do. | ...... | 1s. 11¾d. | ,, |
| ,, 3 do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅝d. | ,, |
| ,, 2 do. | ...... | 1s. 11½d. | ,, |
| ,, 1 do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅜d. | ,, |
| ,, On demand | ...... | 1s. 11⅛d. | ,, |
| On Scotland do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅛d. | ,, |
| On Ireland do. | ...... | 1s. 11⅛d. | ,, |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight............ | | 1s. 11⅛d. | ,, |

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

| | |
|---|---|
| On Current Accounts.................................... | 2 per cent. |
| On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn | 4 ,, |
| Deposits for 3 months ........................................ | 4 ,, |
| Do. do. 6 do. ........................................ | 5 ,, |
| Do. do. 12 do. ........................................ | 6 ,, |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

# SHIPPING.

## BOMBAY.

### Departures.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 15 | Caroline ............... | Packard ...... | Hull. |
| | Mahmoody ............... | Nacoda ...... | Persian Gulf. |
| | Maharaj (s) ............... | Parker........ | Surat. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per barque *Mahmoody*, to Persian Gulf.—17 native.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. William ; Dr. Rodgers ; Mr. G. Waters ; and 102 natives.

### Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Maharanee*, John Carr, bound to Liverpool

Ship *Amazon*, A. Daunberg, bound to Channel for orders.

### Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Edith Byrne*, for Liverpool.

Brig *Gazelle*, for Zanzibar.

### DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 15TH MAY 1862.

*For London.*

*Earl of Balcarras.*—47 bales Munjeets, 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs., Jewraz Luckhmidass and Co.

*War Spirit.*—1 case Ladies' Work Table, Ewart Latham and Co.

*Morayshire.*—45 cases Gum, 114½ cwt., Narondass Prag ; 261 bags Saltpetre, 499 Indian maunds, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

*For Liverpool.*

*Maid of Athens.*—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Muljee Sewjee ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Muljee Sewjee.

*Clifton Belle.*—400 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Ruttongur Howjigur ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchel and Co. ; 175 bales Cotton, 512¼ cwt., Eduljee Hormusjee Shapoorjee ; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Muthooradass Vussonjee.

*Sir Charles Napier.*—38 bales Cotton, 137 cwt., Morar ee Puddumsep.

*[illegible]*—[illegible] bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Tanner and Co. ; 1,300 bundles Coir Yarn 125 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee ; 69 bales Wool, 189 cwt., 15½ bales cotton, 54¼ cwt., Khan Mahomed Hubib.

*Glenalen.*—1 case Blackwood Chairs, Finlay Scott and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Remington and Co. ; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., J. Tanner and Co.

*Bhosphorus.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.

*Tiger.*—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Jewras Ruttonsy.

*Beeloochee.*—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

*Americana.*—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

*Meteor.*—1,000 bundles Galls, 500 cwt., Dharsee Bhimjee.

*Star of India.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

*General Simpson.*—110 bales Cotton, 185 cwt., Eduljee Hormusjee Shapoorjee ; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Narsee Mowjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee ; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Morarjee Goorsondass.

*Alnwick.*—46 bales Cotton, 161 cwt., Ramkristna Soujba and Co.

*Rising Sun.*—187 bags Linseed, 280½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

*W. Chandler.*—200 bags Galls, 250 cwt., Dharsee Bhimjee.

*Pericles.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Pinto & Co.

*South Carolina.*—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., E. Hormusjee Shapoorjee ; 3 bales Cotton, 5⅝ cwt., W. C. Sillar and Co.

*Dalkeith.*—1,030 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Grey & Co.

*British Lion.*—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khetsee Dharomsee ; 102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Govindjee Doongersee.

*America.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessow Waga.

*Southampton.*—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramkristna Sanzba and Co.

*Admiral.*—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., C. Furdoonjee.

*Broughton Hall.*—500 bales Cotton, 1,760 cwt., C. Furdoonjee.

*J. Mandeville.*—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 and Co. ; C. Furdoonjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 and Co. R. J. Jeejeebhoy.

*Zuleika.*—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jaisengrani.

*Star of the South.*—140 bundles Sursee Seed, 70 cwt., 360 bundles Bhoysing, 180 cwt., Khimjee Viram.

*City of Agra.*—128 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Coupland and Co.

*Shard.*—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Permanund Bhugwan ; 680 packages [illegible] 815 cwt., Viram Kessowjee.

*[illegible] Byrne.*—600 bags Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Topan Euderjee.

*For New York.*

*Mogul.*—5,000 bags Linseed, 7,500 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.

*For Havre.*

*Pescatore.*—161 bales Cotton, 563 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

*For Hongkong*

Steamer *Armenian.*—1,749 bags Rice, 2,698 India maunds, Jairaz Fazul and Co. ; 53 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Daurrumsy Poonjabhoy ; 150 Slabs Pig Lead, 172½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moses ; 7 cases E. Teeth, 15¼ lbs., Ladhabhoy Nensee and Co. ; 1 chest E. Cloth, Umbrellas, 25 dozens, Ladhabhoy Nensee and Co.

*For Siam.*

*Khusrovie.*—37 bales E. Piece Goods, Purshotum Heerachund.

*For Calcutta.*

*Union.*—4 cases Dry Fruits, 2 cwt., Lo ecas Suttoo.

*[illegible] Shaw Allum.*—800 Robins Copra, 1,400 cwt., [illegible] Ebram Joosub.

### BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 6, Ship *Koh-i-Noor*, Hugh Evans, from London, 16th [illegible].

Do. Barque *M[illegible]ais*, Devereux, from Coconada, 1st May.

Do. Ship *City of Benares*, McMillan, from London, 14th June.

Do. Ship *North Atlantic*, Graves, from Melbourne, 26th December.

Do. Ship *Perigney* and *Clemence* [illegible] and Barque *Royal et Magdeleine.* (particulars not received).

# MILITARY.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Smith, Major General M. W., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from Mahableshwar.

Jones, Captain J., Engineers, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Girdlot, Lieut. G., 3rd Regt. N. I., on sick leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 13.

[illegible]dy, Major T., Invalid Establishment, on duty, to Poona.

Williams, Captain J. D., 28th Regt. N. I., to join, to Baroda.

Heathcote, Captain C. L., 26th Regt. N. I., to join, Poona.

Foord, Captain H. H., Ex. Engineer Hyderabad D. P. W., to Aurungabad.

## GARRISON ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER T. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 15th May 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regiment, N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committe, of which Lieut. [illegible] Petrie, Royal Artillery, is President, is dissolved.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1862.

No. 313.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain C. W. Wigney, of the Staff Corps, Second in Command 30th Regt. N. I. (Jacob's Rifles), and Captain W. Dickinson, of the Staff Corps, Second in Command 3rd Regt. Sind Horse, for twenty months.

Lieut. Colonel C. B. Fuller, of the Royal Artillery, Lieut. T. Biggs, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut. A. F. Turner, of H. M.'s 3rd European Regiment, for eighteen months.

No. 314.—Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, M.D., of the Bengal Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 315.—The following promotions are made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

*8th Regiment N. I.*—Lieut. (Captain in the Staff Corps) George Julius Melliss to be Captain on the Cadre, from the 6th May 1862, vice Captain C. C. G. Cowper, deceased on the 5th idem.

*General List.*—Ensign Charles Spring Lechmere to be Lieutenant, from the 6th May 1862, vice Melliss, of the 8th Regt. N. I., promoted.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1862.

No. 317.—The following Medical Subordinates, doing duty in the Indian Navy, are relieved from that branch of the Service, and transferred to the Military Department :—

First Hospital Assistants A. Barretto (No. 269), M. Francis (No. 293), F. Valentine (No. 301), Shaik Cassim (No. 319), F. Lobo (No. 273), Shaik Abdool Rymon (No. 323), and Second Hospital Assistant Mahomed Edroos (No. 393).

The following Medical Subordinates are appointed for duty in the Indian Navy :—

Assistant Apothecaries A. Rhodes (No. 370), W. Fearn (No. 543), T. Campbell (No. 538), A. DeSouza (No. 381), T. Khytan (No. 368), W. Roan (No. 376), and A. Fonseca (No. 371).

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1862.

No. 318.—Colonel A. T. Heyland, C.B., H. M.'s 56th Regiment, is appointed a Brigadier of the 2nd Class on the Establishment, vice Smith, C.B., appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1862.

No. 319.—The following G. O. by the Government of India, dated 22nd April 1862, No. 448, is republished :—

"His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that the practice hitherto in force in this Presidency, by which the Government defrayed the cost of the carriage of Malt Liquor from the Commissariat Godown to the Canteen of the Regiment, will be discontinued, and that in future the expense of carriage on this account for Malt Liquor as well as for Rum is to be borne by the Canteen Funds.

This order, which now obtains in Bombay, is applicable also to the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 320.—The following G. O. by the Government of India, dated 22nd April 1862, No. 447, is republished :

"The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India having represented that much inconvenience is caused by Officers proceeding on Furlough to Europe unprovided with last Pay Certificates, His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the guidance of the Officers of the Pay Department and of Officers proceeding Home on Furlough :—

*1st.*—It is the duty of an Officer before leaving India to obtain his last Pay Certificate : he should therefore at the time of applying for leave address the Deputy Pay Master in whose Circle of payment he may be, with a request that his accounts may be adjusted, and at the port of embarkation he should apply at the Pay Office for a last Pay Certificate. In the event of his not being able from any cause to obtain this Certificate, he should address the Military Accountant on the subject, and that Officer will investigate the circumstances of the case and submit a Report thereon to the Military Finance Department for transmission to Government.

*2nd.*—In cases in which Officers return Home "for residue of Furlough," the period remaining unexpired should be stated in their papers by the Pay Department.

*3rd.*—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India having observed, in his letter No. 497, dated the 31st December 1861, paragraph 10, that "the final settlement of all pay and allowances issued to an Officer prior to his quitting India, whether in an advance or otherwise, is invariably left to the Authorities in India," it will not be necessary for the Officers of the Pay Department in future to call upon Officers on Furlough in England, who, on promotion, may apply to India for an adjustment of pay (for the period issued to them prior to their leaving this country) to furnish a Certificate under the signature of the Authorities at the India Office to the effect that no such adjustment has been made by them.

*4th.*—This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies, and will have effect from this date.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India."

No. 321.—The following G. O. by the Government of India dated 22nd April, No. 455, is republished :—

"The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 100, dated 17th March 1862, is published for general information and guidance :—

'The Secretary of State for War having decided that, under Clause 5 of the Good Conduct Warrant, Soldiers who have completed 16, 21, and 28 years' service, and whose names have not been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for the last 14 years preceding their claim, are entitled to receive at once the rate of Good Conduct Pay granted after 18, 23, and 28 years' service, respectively. I have no objection to this interpretation of the Warrant being made applicable to the Troops in India, and request that the necessary instructions may be issued accordingly.'

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 322.—The following G. O. by the Government of India, dated 22nd April 1862, No. 456, is republished :—

"Hitherto, on a British Regiment in the Bengal Presidency leaving India, the Pay Master has been allowed to remain in India for one month after departure of his Corps, in order to settle his accounts, and for the whole of that period if not embarking before its expiration, he has retained Indian Allowances.

2. This indulgence was necessary while British Corps throughout the Bengal Presidency were paid by advances issued from the Presidency Pay Office, a system which led to open accounts.

3. In future, however, the detention of the Pay Master will not usually be necessary, consequent on British Regiments being now paid through Divisional Pay Masters, whereby the advances taken up for the issue of Pay to Soldiers for the current month are settled on the presentation of the Abstracts on the first day of the month following, and open accounts are not allowed to exist.

4. The period for a Pay Master to settle his accounts is accordingly [illegible] to remain in India, or draw Indian Allowances, for a longer period, will only be granted when reasonable cause can be shown, and on special application in each case. The Controller of Military Finance in submitting the request will explain fully the progress made by the Examiners in auditing the accounts, as also the state of the Paymaster's transactions.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1862.

No. 323.—The following List of Rank of Cadets for the Bombay Presidency is published for general information :—

No. 1 OF 1862.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

FOR THE ENGINEERS.

*To rank from the 5th June 1860, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided he take his departure within the prescribed period, viz :—*

George Macdonald Craickshank, Quitted Chatham, 5th March 1862.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

*To rank from the date of his departure from this Country, viz. :—*

Conrad Agnew Owen, proceeded by Overland, 27th October.

FOR THE INFANTRY.

*To rank from the date of their departure from this Country, and in the following order, viz. :—*

William Laing, proceeded by *Silver Eagle*, 11th November.

George Simpson, proceeded by Overland, 27th November.

Arthur Melvill Hogg, proceeded by Overland, 13th December.

George John Coulson, proceeded by *Clara*, 21st December.

Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens, proceeded by Overland, 27th December.

Robert Prislear Simpson, proceeded by Overland, 12th Jan.

Charles Theodore Echalaz, William Cunningham Morris, Edward Bonamy Gardiner, Charles James Abbot Yates and George Robinson Bridge Drummond, proceeded by Overland, 27th January.

Arthur Corbet Maurice, proceeded by Overland, 27th Feb.

William Bowman Seton,* proceeded by Overland, 12th March.

* The name of Mr. Seton is to be struck out of List No. 3 of 1861, as he failed to proceed within the prescribed period.

(Signed) T. T. PEARS,
Military Secretary.

India Office, Military Department, 14th April 1862.

No. 324.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 12th April 1862, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 86 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861 :—

Lieutenant Edward Charles Rose, 3rd European Regt., Adjutant, 27th or 1st Belooch Regt.

No. 325.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 4th March 1862, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 86 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861 :—

Lieutenant Charles Mathew Griffith, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I., Adjutant 3rd Regt. Sind Horse.

No. 326.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

*Medical Establishment.*

Senior Assistant Surgeon James George Fraser, M.D., to be Surgeon, from the 2nd May 1862, vice Surgeon Major W. Neilson, deceased on the 1st idem.

No. 327.—The services of Lieutenant Bedford, of the Engineers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 328.—Colonel G. Malcolm, C.B., of the Staff Corps, is appointed a Brigadier of the 2nd Class on the Establishment, in succession to Stiles deceased.

No 329.—Lieutenant J. B. Fenwick is confirmed in the appointment of Sub Assistant Commissary General, vice Steuart placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 330.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. J. Moore are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 331.—Assistant Surgeon J. McA. Hyslop, M.D., is appointed to act as Secretary to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, during the absence on leave of Surgeon W. C. Coles, M.D., or until further orders.

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th May 1862.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty without prejudice to their rank by permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India on the 9th May 1862 :—

Major General W. Scott, Royal Engineers ; Captain R. Richards 3rd Regt N. I., Surgeon J. Turner Medical Establishment.

Under the sanction of Government compensation in lieu of clothing for 1863 is granted to the undermentioned corps as follows :—

14th Regt. N. I. and 134 men of the 12th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, 3rd European Regt. Major S. W. Wolfahrt from 7th May for 30 days to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Attached to 26th Regt. N. I. Ensign C. L. Heathcote from 8th to 20th May to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee in Hindoostanee.

# NAVAL.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1862

No. 66.—Mr. F. H. Micklebargh, Midshipman, is allowed to proceed to Europe, with leave of absence for six months, on urgent private affairs, without pay.

No. 67.—Mr. W. Marshall, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period and passed the required examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate from 28th April 1862.

No. 68.—The following Medical Subordinates, doing duty in the Indian Navy, are relieved from that branch of the Service, and transferred to the Military Department :—

First Hospital Assistants A. Barretto (No. 269), M. Francis (No. 298), F. Valentine (No. 301), Shaik Cassim (No. 319), F. Lobo (No. 273), Shaik Abdool Rymon (No. 323), and Second Hospital Assistant Mahomed Edroos (No. 393).

The following Medical Subordinates are appointed for duty in the Indian Navy :—

Assistant Apothecaries A. Rhodes (No. 370), W. Fearn (No. 543), T. Campbell (No. 538), A. D'Souza (No. 381), T. Khytan (No. 368), W. Roan (No. 376), and A. Fonseca (No. 371).

# CIVIL.

(*From the Bombay Government Gazette, May 15.*)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, assumed charge of his appointment as Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar on the 1st instant.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, to be Agent for the Honorable the Governor for the districts excluded from the operation of the Regulations under Act XI. of 1846.

Major Henry Green, C.B., has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind, during the absence on duty of Major Merewether, or till further orders.

Major Malcolm Green, C.B., has been appointed to act as Political Agent with His Highness the Khan of Khelat, during Major Henry Green's employment at Jacobabad, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart to act as Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor.

Mr. A. T. Crawford to act as Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry.

Major H. B. Hodgson, Superintendent of Police, Tanna, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

The leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. A. K. Nairne, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, under date 12th December last, is extended to the 16th March 1862.

Rao Saheb Bhao Mairall to act as Principal Sudder Ameen of Dhoolia during the absence of Mr. Janardhun Wassoodewjee, or until further orders.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, to be Acting Assistant Judge of the Konkun.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot acted as Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad from the 1st March to the 2nd April 1862.

The following appointments are made :—

Mr. R. Phillips to be Acting Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Moore to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore until further order.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniel to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Spry to be Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona until further orders.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to be Acting Extra Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish until further orders.

Captain J. T. Nicholson, 28rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot as First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona is to have effect from the date of Mr. Lindsay's departure to Europe on furlough. Published in the *Government Gazette* of 1st May 1862 at page 704.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. M. Pengelley, of the *Ajdaha* assumed charge of the duties of Inspector of Contract Mail Steamers at this Port, from the 30th April 1862, vice Lieutenant Walker proceeded to England.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Baron Larpent and Mr. F. D. Melvill, Municipal Commissioners for the City of Poona.

Apothecary Pollard, (No. 24), is placed in Medical Charge of the Station of Sehwan in Sind.

The undermentioned Licentiates of Medicine have been appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency from the 16th ultimo :—

Mr. Santaram Vittul.
Mr. Kaikusru Rustomjee.
Mr. Burjorjee Byramjee.
Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangeer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major General W. Scott resumed charge of his duties as Chief Engineer at the Presidency on the 10th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Coke, Educational Inspector' Central Division, has been allowed under Section IX. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, leave of absence for one year, to proceed to England, from the date of departure of the second Steamer in this month.

Mr. W. A. Russell to be Educational Inspector of the Central Division in succession to Mr. Coke, and Mr. W. Wordsworth to be Principal of the Poona College in succession to Mr. Russell, from the date of Mr. Coke's departure.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, to act as Officiating Educational Inspector in Sind, during Major Goldsmid's absence, or till further order.

# GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified, that under the provisions of Sect. 1 of Act IX. of 1862, the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Accountant of the Bank of Bombay, have become ex-officio Assessors for executing Act. XXXII. of 1860, for the purpose of assessing and discharging the duties thereby imposed in respect of Interest on Securities of the Government of India, and of all Annunities payable out of the revenue of India, and in respect of all other yearly sums (other than the salaries or pensions mentioned in Sections XXVII., XXVIII., XXIX., XXX., and XXXI. of the said Act) payable by the said Government, or out of the public revenues of the said Government at the Government Treasury of Bombay.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 14th May 1862.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE PILOT SERVICE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The wreck of the *Beechworth* up their old grievance, i. e., *the inefficient state of the Pilot service,* by publishing to the world the serious charge of drunkenness against one or more of the Pilots. Had the Masters of the vessels alluded to in the Chairman's address, done their duty to their owners and to the mercantile community, they would have brought the same to the notice of the Master Attendant, and not have left it to the public to guess—as the Yankees say—who the aggressors are. A receiver of stolen goods, in the eye of the law, is worse than the thief, and the same may be said of those who would screen a drunkard, to the prejudice of a body of steady, worthy men.

I trust the Government will cause such enquiry to be made, as may bring the accused, (if guilty) to punishment. By inserting these few remarks, you will oblige ONE OF THE CLOTH.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

*No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.*

BENGAL.

BIRTH—

At Calcutta, on the 5th May, the wife of W. Joseph Kinsey Hamilton, of a daughter.

# POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "MALTA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

| | *Vià Marseilles.* | *Vià Southampton.* |
|---|---|---|
| Weight under ¼ ounce...... | Rs. 0 6 0 | ...... |
| ,, ½ ,, ...... | ,, 0 8 0 | Rs. 0 4 0 |
| ,, ¾ ,, ...... | ,, 0 14 0 | ...... |
| ,, 1 ,, ...... | ,, 1 0 0 | ,, 0 8 0 |
| ,, 1½ ,, ...... | ,, 2 0 0 | ,, 1 0 0 |

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "EMEU," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th May.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The MAILS for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

*Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 15th May 1862.*

Donmull Sahgurmull.
Josey Dayar Heerjee Dulall Fort.
Sukerlall at Seresing Chugunlall.
Gordhundass Peetamberdass near Mumbadevi Singapore.
Moorarjee Pursotumdass.
Hussein Moodeen Moolajee.
Behamdass Gungbhoy Ameerbhoy.

## CALENDAR —MAY 1862.

Last Quarter .............Tuesday 20d. 8h. 39.8m. P. M.
New Moon ...............Wednesday 28d. 8h. 17.2m. P. M.

| Days. | Date. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets. | High Water at Bombay. Morn. | High Water at Bombay. Even. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Fri. | 16 | | 5 26 | 6 26 | 0 32 | 1 7 |
| Sat | 17 | | 5 26 | 6 26 | 1 25 | 1 60 |
| Sun. | 18 | 4th Sunday after Easter. | 5 26 | 6 27 | 2 20 | 2 39 |
| Mon | 19 | St. Dunstan. | 5 25 | 6 27 | 3 0 | 3 30 |
| Tue. | 20 | | 5 25 | 6 27 | 3 58 | 4 32 |
| Wed. | 21 | | 5 25 | 6 28 | 5 0 | 5 43 |
| Thur. | 22 | | 5 25 | 6 28 | 6 7 | 7 3 |

Evening Gun-Fire. Share Gun. Date 14th May Time—8h. 7m.5s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

*Friday, 16th.*—Great Fire in Kingston, Jamaica, 1780.—Battle of Albuera, 1811.

*Saturday, 17th.*—Trial by Jury instituted, 970.—Great Fire at Montreal, 1765.—Treaty with the Maharattas, 1782.—First Telegraphic message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.

*Sunday, 18th.*—Buonaparte declared Emperor of the French, 1804. Secession of Free Church of Scotland, 1843.

*Monday 19th.*—Columbus died, 1506.

*Tuesday, 20th.*—First meeting of the Legislative Council of India 1854.

*Wednesday, 21st.*—Napoleon defeated at Acre, 1799.—Riots at Montreal, 1849.—Lafayette died, 1851.

*Thursday, 22nd.*—Pope Alexander born, 1688.—Mungo Park's first voyage, 1795.

NOTICE.

*IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEPARTURE of His Excellency the Governor to the Deccan, the PUBLIC BREAKFASTS at the Town Hall, are discontinued until further notice.*

EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary.

Malabar Point, 15th May 1862.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

A LETTER appeared last Wednesday, in the *Times of India* detailing sundry instances of short coming and mismanagement in the Telegraph Department ; and although we adverted to this subject a few days since, the statements in the letter to the *Times* have led us again to direct our attention to it.

The writer mentions a singular circumstance in connection with the reply given by Sir C. Wood to the remark, in the House of Commons, of Mr. White, the member for Brighton, respecting the Indian Telegraphs. It appears that when the Indian Secretary assured the House that the inefficiency of the Telegraphs was principally attributable to the employment of Natives as Signallers, he must have been in blissful ignorance of his subject, for Native Signallers have been employed ever since Colonel Douglas was appointed Head of the Department, if not before ; and they are still advertized for, in the Telegraph official Gazette daily published at Calcutta. Ah ! Sir Charles ! If this is a specimen of the way you "get up" your Parliamentary Catechism, we fear that trusting to a *Wood* is little better than leaning upon a Reed.

We have not space to follow the *Times'* correspondent through all his allegations, but in the latter part of his letter he states that whilst favorites in the Department are allowed Rs. 500 to pay their passage from one Presidency to another, which is more desirable ; the Signallers, who are in reality the working men of the Department, are ordered from station to station, and can scarcely obtain a refund of their travelling expenses ; we have heard of the expensive and useless move to which the writer refers, though, by the way, the party was not held to be much of a "favorite," but he was, and, perhaps, still is, considered a costly drone in the Telegraph hive.

But, respecting the scant justice meted to the Signallers, we suspect that the Superintendents are in part to blame. If, for example, the Superintendent of the Bombay Circle allows his Signallers to be deprived of their travelling expenses through non compliance with some rules or forms which are constantly being changed, we think that he fails in his duty, in neglecting to protest against the wrong ; or if he has no power to interfere, of what imaginable use is the appointment either of Superintendent of Circles or Directors of Divisions, when the most trifling details are taken out of their hands to be decided by the Telegraph Accountant at Calcutta ?

The more this subject is considered in all its bearings, the more evident it will be that the Telegraph Officials at Calcutta who so vexatiously interfere in all the petty details of the Department in each of the Presidencies, are not merely depriving the Directors and Superintendents of even the shadow of power, and rendering them well nigh useless ; but in attempting to control all the petty details of the Telegraph throughout India, they have assumed a gigantic task, which it is impossible they can perform ; and the result is what might be expected : the Department inefficient ; the system of accounts in hopeless confusion ; the Public dissatisfied ; and the employés universally disgusted. No other remedy occurs to us than what we suggested on a former occasion. Let each Presidency have its own Telegraph Department ; even then, the details will be quite as much as one Director can effectually master ; and the sooner this measure is adopted, the better it will be for all concerned.

THE scientific principles upon which *the art* of cotton culture is based have at length received an able statement from the pen of Dr. John William Mallet, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Alabama, Analytic chemist of the Geological Survey of that State, and Chemical Professor to the State School of Medicine. As a scientific man,—a Chemist and Geologist, and as prosecuting these sciences in the heart of the world's cotton garden, it must be admitted that he should be able to speak on this subject as one having authority. He very naturally expresses his surprise,—a feeling in which many must sympathise, "that *science,* botanical, chemical, and climatological, should as yet have supplied so little information with regard to this plant—the most important source of the clothing of man." This is all the more strange when we consider that success or failure in any new attempts at cultivation can only be safely predicted from scientific principles. He very correctly assigns as the main reason for this neglect of the scientific problem presented by cotton culture, that "up to the present the world has drawn its great supplies of cotton from a new country of great fertility, offering vast surfaces of virgin soil to the hand of the laborer, and enjoying the most favorable climate for the growth of the plant which he cultivates. The ever-growing demand for this crop has, moreover, brought the planter, not merely subsistence, but wealth. The conditions have been too favorable—success has been too easy, to cause much interest to be felt in an inquiry as to how this success has been attained." Having assigned this main reason for the neglect, he maintains that it is not wholly excusable even in America, where are to be seen many worn-out fields in all but the most recently settled States, and where are often to be met the waggons of the *American* emigrant seeking new land in a newer State to be worn out in its turn. This is a significant and suggestive fact. The worn-out cotton fields of the Southern States of America will hereafter require as much labor and expense to fertilize them and render them productive, as the cotton fields of India. It is only of the new and unexhausted lands in America that superior fertility and productiveness can be predicated. The untouched forest no doubt presents a large amount of virgin soil, but it will have to be cleared and brought under cultivation—a process requiring much time, labor and expense. The practice of the slave-holding planters of America is to wear out the land by urging on production to the utmost, and then faithlessly to forsake the soil that has lost its charms for virgin soil. The practice is a bad one. Such an agricultural system cannot last for ever. It is time, therefore, for a scientific enquiry into the natural conditions under which cotton will grow and thrive. The normal cotton soil is that which is found in the district known as the "cane-brake,"—so called from the fact that at the time of the settlement by Whites it was covered with a dense growth of cane (*Arundinaria Macrosperma*). Dr. Mallet's experiments were made with large quantities of the soil and subsoil from this district—200 lbs. or 300 lbs. of each, taken from many different spots—the soil from a depth of two to six inches, and the subsoil from a depth of two feet six inches to three feet. "It is desirable to take the subsoil from a considerable depth on account of the great length of taproot which the cotton plant has, sometimes extending to four or five feet." This fact, the length of taproot of the cotton plant, shows how absurd it is to expect to obtain good and abundant cotton crops from unploughed land. In India the land is never really ploughed : its surface merely is scratched. Dr. Mallet observes in connection with the physical properties of the Alabama or cane-brake cotton soil, which he calls the *normal cotton soil,* that "much of the best cotton soil of India appears to be very similar to it in general properties : dark-colored, in a state of very fine division, forming a thick plastic mud with water, baking very hard when dry." Every one who has visited the Mofussil knows from personal observation the remarkable contractibility of our Indian soils on drying. The same is the case with the cane-brake. "Very great shrinkage, says Dr. Mallet, "would indeed be expected, by any one familiar with the appearance, after long-continued hot weather, of the roads through the prairie region. They open in great cracks, into which a horse may put his foot. The same observation is recorded with regard to the black soil of India." There is also a striking similarity between the Alabama and Indian soils in their cohesion and adhesion ; in their absorption and retention of heat from the sun's rays ; in their absorption and retention of water ; and what is more important still, in the rate at which water is drawn through them by capillarity. In the Alabama soils, the acids employed in their chemical analysis attacked a very large portion—about 30 per cent. only being left unaffected. The substances dissolved in largest amount were *alumina* and *sesquioxide of iron.* "In this respect" says Dr. Mallet, "these Alabama specimens resemble many of the Indian soils analyzed by Messrs. Bernays and Manning for Dr. Forbes Watson. These analyses refer to many of the principal cotton regions of India, and were made with special reference to the subject of cotton culture. Very few European soils exhibit so large a proportion of alumina. The presence of this earth is so directly connected with, and marks absorptive and retentive properties for water, as to render it far more important in soils situated under the climate of India or the Southern States of America, than in cooler latitudes."

The principal substances directly needed as food by the cotton plant, as shown by the ash analysis of Dr. Jackson, are phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia, potash, and soda. Phosphoric acid is present in larger quantity in the Alabama cotton soil than in the Indian : the amount in the latter being 0.166 p. c., while the cane-brake surface soil contains 0.186 : the Indian cotton soil in this case was not manured. Lime is found in Indian cotton soils from 2 to 6 p. c. the total amount in the cane-brake soil is 3.3932. Magnesia constitutes about 0.200 to 2.000 p. c. of the Indian soils : it forms 0.6608 p. c. to 0.7462 of those of Alabama. Potash in India soils varies in amount from 0.193 p. c. to 2.240 p. c. : the Alabama soil contains 0.3133 p. c. Soda in Indian soils, on an average about 0.500 to 1.000 p. c. : the Alabama soils yield 0.2525 p. c. "The resemblance between the black cotton soils of America and India as regards the large total amount of moisture contained, and difference between them as to the temperature at which it is given up, are worthy of notice."

As regards climate, says Dr. Mallet, Cotton needs a high summer temperature, although not properly a tropical plant ; it produces fibre in diminished quantity, though of improved quality, when removed from a southern locality to one further north ; it never seems to be directly injured by the most intense midday heat : when other crops are drooping under a blazing sun, the large succulent-looking leaves of a cotton-field will but seem to enjoy the congenial temperature. 'Cotton is decidedly a sun plant.' The main difficulty hitherto experienced in attempts to extend the culture of cotton into new regions lies in the proper supply of moisture. Cotton must be supplied with moisture in considerable quantity, judging from the extensive leaf-surface, from which evaporation is carried on. *Aqueous vapor in the air, and abundant hygroscopic moisture in the soil itself,* seem to be decidedly the sources from which this requirement is to be met. Heavy rains are injurious, and a water-soaked soil is unfavourable for the plant. The normal cotton soil, then, is a stiff aluminous clay, containing moderate amounts of organic matter, and of the mineral substances needed by the plant as food, of great uniformity, and in an exceedingly fine state of division ; above all, possessing a very high capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, moisture, gases, and soluble mineral matter.

# INTELLIGENCE.

## LOCAL.

THE Maharaj of Jhalawar, left our presidency yesterday morning. A Salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honor of His Excellency's departure.

THE Small Cause Court closed yesterday for the vacation, which we are inclined to think the Judges and officers stand much in need of ; as they have sat throughout the last long Session with scarcely a day's intermission. The Court will re-open again on the first proximo.

THE official mortuary report of the health of the town does not present near so favorable an aspect as last week ; the number of deaths from cholera have very much increased, while there has likewise been a slight increase in the number of deaths from fever. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 328 against 252 of the week preceding ; showing a very unfavorable contrast. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

| | |
|---|---|
| EUROPEANS : | |
| Cholera ......................................... | 1 |
| Other diseases ................................. | 0 |
| INDO-EUROPEANS : | |
| Cholera......................................... | 4 |
| Other diseases ................................. | 1 |
| HINDOOS : | |
| Cholera ......................................... | 74 |
| Small-pox ....................................... | 5 |
| Fevers ......................................... | 84 |
| Other diseases ................................. | 54 |
| MUSSULMANS : | |
| Cholera ......................................... | 13 |
| Fevers.......................................... | 32 |
| Other diseases ................................. | 24 |
| PARSEES : | |
| Cholera ......................................... | 1 |
| Fevers.......................................... | 8 |
| Other diseases ................................. | 11 |
| JEW : | |
| Cholera ......................................... | 1 |
| NATIVE-CHRISTIANS : | |
| Cholera ......................................... | 9 |
| Fever ........................................... | 1 |
| Other diseases ................................. | 4 |
| NEGRO-AFRICANS : | |
| Cholera ......................................... | 2 |
| Other diseases.................................. | 1 |
| UNKNOWN RACE : | |
| Various diseases................................ | 1 |

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

| | deaths. | mean. |
|---|---|---|
| Small-pox............... | 7 | 7 |
| Cholera .................. | 100 | 29 |
| Measles.................. | 0 | 13 |
| Fevers .................. | 125 | 151 |
| Nervous system ...... | 7 | 13 |
| Respiratory system ... | 17 | 25 |
| Alimentary ............ | 35 | 86 |
| Cachexy ............... | 24 | 17 |

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—As the statement of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce made before the meeting held on Wednesday is said to have been incorrectly rendered by our Reporter, we are requested to rectify the error. What Mr. Parsons stated to the Meeting with reference to the Pilotage system was as follows :—

"That he had been asked to bring the Pilotage question before the Meeting in reference to its present inefficient state ; the necessity of adopting measures for its improvement being apparent from the mishaps that have occurred of late and particularly that of the "Beechworth" on the opposite side of the Harbour, which the papers of today state to be a complete wreck. He then referred to a committee that was appointed to consider the question some six years ago, of which Sir Henry Leeke, Mr. Graham and himself were members, but as he left for England before the Committee had brought their labours to a close, he was not aware if any Report had been made, Mr. Parsons then mentioned in the course of the conversation that subsequently took place, that he had been told the Pilot on board one of the ships that went to sea a few days back was so drunk that the Captain had to take the charge of the ship from him, and that a similar case had occurred to a steamer lately entering the Port, but that of course he could not vouch for the truth of either statement."

IN Calcutta all Public Offices are yearly closed for a consecutive period of ten days, when there is a complete cessation of all work and no perceptible inconvenience either to the State or the public is the result. We understand that the Heads of the principal Public Offices in Bombay have solicited from Government, the extension of the indulgence to all public Offices in this Presidency. It has been represented that the concession instead of being detrimental to the State will have a beneficial effect in as much as cessation from work for a short time in the hot weather will tend to prevent a great deal of sickness among the establishments, who will also after the holiday be able to return to their work with renewed vigour and zeal. When it is known that all public offices are to be closed for ten days, arrangements will necessarily be made to get through all needful work before the commencement of the holiday, and no incovenience will consequently be felt. It is hoped that Sir Bartle Frere, who has seen the beneficial effect of the ten days holiday in Calcutta, will grant a similar indulgence to the public offices in this Presidency. It is proposed that the latter end of the month of May, which is considered to be the hottest part of the hot season, be the holiday.

GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.—The Lectures for the Session 1862-63 will commence at the Elphinstone Institution, Esplanade, on Monday, the 16th June, and will continue in the following order, at 5 P. M. each day, until further notice :—

I. *General Jurisprudence.*—Professor Reid, LL.D., on Mondays and Thursdays.—Candidate Law Students.

II. *Principles of Equity.*—Professor Hore, M. A., on Tuesdays.—Senior Law Students.

III. *Torts and Criminal Law.*—Professor Reid, LL.D., on Wednesdays.—Junior and Senior Law Students.

IV. *Contracts and Mercantile Law.*—Professor Hore, M. A., on Fridays,—Junior and Senior Law Students.

*Judical Evidence and Procedure.*—Professor Reid, LL.D., on Saturdays.—Junior and Senior Law Students.

2. The Course in *General Jurisprudence* is open free to Senior Students of the Elphinstone College.

3. Other Candidates, if found to possess a sufficient knowledge of English, will be admitted upon paying Rupees 30 in advance for the Session.

4. The other Courses are open *free* to students who have already attended, for at least one session, a Course of Lectures in General Jurisprudence, and passed a satisfactory examination in the same.

⁂ Applications for admittance into the *Candidate Law Class,* as paying Students, are to be made in writing to the Perry Professor, accompanied by certificates of Moral Character from the Head of Applicant's last School or College.

JAMES F. HORE,
Government Professor of Law.
R. T. REID, LL.D.,
Government Professor of Law and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

Bombay, 13th May 1862.

WE have much pleasure in directing attention to the "Third Annual Report of the United Bombay Presbyterian Male and Female Orphanage for 1861."

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee for 1862.

*Chairman.*—George Hamilton, Esq.

*Members.*—Rev. Wm. Middleton ; Rev. D. Macpherson ; Hon'ble M. H. Scott ; R. Wallace, Esq. ; A. Johnstone, Esq. ; F. A. Spencer, Esq. ; John Skinner, Esq. ; Dr. Leith ; Dr. Harkness ; Dr. Campbell ; Dr. Somerville ; J. N. Fleming, Esq. ; A. J. Hunter, Esq. ; N. Spencer, Esq. ; R. Hannay, Esq. ; W. J. Best, Esq. ; Rev. T. Stoddart and A. Brown, Esq.

*Joint Secretaries.*—Rev. J. E. Carlile and Rev. R. F. Colvin.

*Honorary Joint Treasurers.*—The Hon'ble M. H. Scott and Robert Hannay, Esq.

LADIES' COMMITTEE FOR 1862.

Mrs. Fleming (Convener).

*Members.*—Mrs. Carlile ; Mrs. Colvin ; Mrs. Shaw ; Mrs. F. A. Spencer ; Mrs. Wilson ; Lady Grant ; Mrs. W. Stevens ; Mrs. Drynan ; Mrs. J. Scott and Mrs. Middleton.

*Honorary Secretary.*—Mrs. Scott.

The special objects of the Institution are simply the maintenance and education of the children, and more especially the orphans, of our poorer brethren ; while the child or orphan of a Presbyterian is of course considered as having a prior claim to the benefits of the Institution, its doors are not shut to others, and the Committee are prepared to act towards children whose parents or guardians may not be Presbyterians on the same liberal principles which mark the Scottish Parochial School system.

NO. I.—MALE ORPHANAGE.

The number of pupils on the roll according to the returns of December last was 21. At the same period in 1860 the number was 25, and in 1859 27, marking a gradual reduction.

It will be remembered that your Committee last year reported that in consequence of the unfavorable medical certificate which they received regarding Mr. Arratoon's health, they felt themselves under the necessity of taking steps for the appointment of a successor. A Committee was consequently appointed in Scotland to look out for a suitable Superintendent, and arrangements were made for carrying on the education of the pupils. The Scottish Committee lost no time in endeavouring to fulfil the trust committed to them, and this Committee is glad to say that they accomplished it with success. They unanimously selected Mr. R. Duthie, formerly assistant in the Parish School of Keith, and who had further enjoyed the benefit of two years' training in the Church of Scotland's Normal Institution in Edinburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Duthie recently arrived in India, and Mr. Duthie has entered upon his labors with every promise of efficiency and success.

NO. II.—FEMALE ORPHANAGE.

The number of pupils on the roll in December last was eighteen. In 1860 it was twenty-one, and in 1859 nineteen.

There is since the beginning of the year a considerable reduction in the number of the girls, as the Edinburgh Ladies' Association has now established an Institution of its own, devoted more especially to the Christian education of Native Females.

The annual Examination of the Female Orphanage was held in December last in the presence of a considerable number of the friends of the Institution, and the result was satisfactory. To the Ladies' Committee, to whom is now more especially entrusted the direct care of this Institution, and who have most ably and zealously watched over its welfare devoting to it much time and trouble, the warmest thanks of this Committee are due.

FINANCE.

The Committee cannot contemplate the position of the Finances of the Orphanages without very considerable anxiety. Early in the past year it became apparent that without trenching on the very small reserve fund it would be impossible to carry on the Institutions, even on their present limited scale : and with the aid of a few friends a special effort was made to place the funds on a better footing. This was so far successful, upwards of Rs. 3,200 being thus obtained.

While referring to this point the Committee desire especially to record their high appreciation of the kind benevolence of our most charitable townsman Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., who on the first intimation of the necessities of the Orphanages, presented the Committee with the sum of Rs. 1,000. It will be in the recollection of Subscribers that on a previous occasion this gentleman had for the same object subscribed a similar sum, and he has constantly expressed a warm interest in the welfare of the Institutions.

The liberal contributions of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Esq., Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Dady, Esq., and other Native Gentlemen deserve also the warm acknowledgments of all friends of the Orphanages.

From many European friends also greatly increased liberality was called forth by the appeal then made, and the result was such as to show that the cause of the orphan was one which could never be urgently pleaded without a warm response.

The cause of the widow and the fatherless is sacred among all, but surely that of the orphan children of our countrymen, the orphans in some cases of those who have fought and died for our country, can never be pleaded before us in vain.

A careful inspection of the Subscription Lists of the past few years shows clearly that while the amount of subscriptions has not decreased, the number of Subscribers has very greatly dimished. While acknowledging then the great liberality of the few, the Committee would with much hopefulness appeal to the benevolence of the many ; they trust that while in the future the liberality of individuals may be sustained, the ranks of Subscribers may be very largely recruited.

A number of friends have most kindly consented to give monthly contributions, and these, however small their amount, will be most thankfully acknowledged.

The expenditure of the past year has been increased considerably by the cost of passage from England of the new Superintendent for the Male Orphanage, and notwithstanding the special liberality of which the Committee have spoken, they commenced the present year with a balance very little larger than that which they held on 1st January 1861.

## BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
### FORT POLICE OFFICE.

*Thursday, 15th May 1862.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—*Richard Sell*, seaman, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Morayshire.*

*Captain Mathies* of the above ship, said.—The prisoner was formerly my steward. He is now disrated to an ordinary seaman. On Tuesday morning last he refused to do duty. He was to have been discharged but he went to the shipping master drunk, and came on board in the same state.

*Mr. Alexander Tulloch,* chief mate, said.—On the morning in question when the hands were turned to, the prisoner refused to do anything but steward's duty. He was disrated from steward on account of drunkenness and general bad conduct.

*Prisoner* in his defence said that he was'nt aware that he was compelled to do any other duty, but that of steward.

HIS WORSHIP.—Are you willing to go to your duty ? You will be sent to jail if you do not return to your duty.

*Prisoner.* I am willing to do my own duty.

HIS WORSHIP.—You must do any duty you are put to. If you had not been drunk the other day you

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would have got your discharge from the shipping master. You will forfeit two days pay and be sent on board: and if you refuse duty you will be sent to jail.

**SOMETHING LIKE MUTINY.**—*William Reid, Angus McLeod* and *John McAllister*, were charged with assaulting Captain Bell of the ship *Sir Charles Napier*, on the 10th instant.

*Mr. E. Leggett* appeared for the prosecutor.

*The prisoners* were undefended.

*Captain Joseph Bell*, of the above ship, said.—On the evening of the 10th instant as I was going on board my ship, I observed one of the boat's crew with a bundle which I thought contained grog. When I got on board and had gone aft the prisoner Reid came there and on the Quarter deck asked me to give him his discharge. I told him that I would discharge him at Liverpool where he was shipped. He turned round and shook his fist in my face and said "you'll be compelled then — you." I took hold of him by the arm and ordered him to go forward again. When he turned round again saying "d— you will lay hold of me will you;" and struck me on the jaw-bone. The chief mate then came to keep him from striking me again and was struck by Angus McLeod. All hands then came aft when I was knocked down in the crowd. I saw the three prisoners there and am sure that the two first struck me. I was rising when McAllister, who was coming up the after hatch struck me. McLeod had a belaying-pin in his hand, which he afterwards gave up. I went into the cabin to get irons and while so doing the sky light was broke. They (the prisoners) had some grog in them, but they were not drunk.

*Cross examined by the prisoner McAllister.*—All hands were not aft when the row first commenced, there were only two at first, McLeod and Reid.

*Mr. Tallantyre*, Chief Officer, said.—I saw Reid strike the Captain, I did not see the Captain do anything to the men. I was close to the Captain at the time and went to his assistance when McLeod struck me with a belaying pin on the head. Most all the hands were in it. I did not see Reid strike the Captain, but I saw McAllister lay hold of him round the waist. There was a general fight, the Captain and myself were knocked down several times. The prisoners Reid and McLeod had a glass of grog in them but McAllister was perfectly sober.

*Cross-examined by McLeod.*—The prisoners were at both me and the Captain.

*Mr. Timothy Macarthy*, second officer said.—I saw the prisoners at the bar assault the Captain. Reid struck him first. The Captain wanted to send him away from the quarter deck, but he refused to go. That prisoner turned round and abused the master shamefully. I afterwards saw McLeod make several attempts to strike the Captain. I likewise saw McAllister lay hold of the Captain when Reid struck at him with a belaying pin. McAllister clapped his hands round the captain's waist and knocked him down the after hatch.

*By Magistrate.*—I don't know how Reid got the injury on his head. The Captain was defending himself against the whole ship's company. The three prisoners were assaulting the Captain. The rest of the crew were on deck in a mob ready for anything.

*George Baker*, Boatswain, said.—I remember the assault on the Captain on the day in question. I saw McLeod strike the Captain on the head with the belaying pin. I did not see any of the other prisoners strike him at any time. When I came on deck I saw a disturbance aft with the Captain, the mate, second mate and most of the crew. I saw Reid shut the sky light.

*Reid* in defence said.—On the day in question the Captain came down to the Custom House bunder and got into the boat when we shoved off. One of the men was trying to put his oar into the row-lock: When the Captain sung out "d——n you what are you doing? I can see what you've been doing, you've been getting drunk." He then asked the man what he had got in his bundle, as he believed that it was grog: and that he would see what it was when they got on board. We then pulled off in silence to the ship. I took out the cushions from the boat and went on board and was going aft with them, when the Captain told the chief mate to search me, he did so, but found no grog. Then I went to the Captain and asked him for my discharge as there was a ship going to China belonging to the same owners and I wished to go with her; and I told him that I would give him half my wages to let me go. He said "no d—n you go for'ard or I'll kick you for'ard." There was the first mate on one side of me and the second mate on the other side, when I told the captain "that I did not think that he was able to kick me." The second mate then laid hold of me, and the captain aimed a blow at me, when I struck at him with my left hand, but did not succeed in hitting him. The mate had hold of me at that time, and I shook him off. The captain then struck at me and I lifted up my hand and the blow glanced down it. I then struck another blow at the captain, but without its taking any effect. The captain went towards the after hatch and said that he was going below to get the pistols. I then shut down half of the sky light.

*Walter Sinclair*, called and examined by Reid said. I saw some fuss about the deck when Reid said to the mate, you cowardly — you have struck me. I did not see the mate strike him.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Leggett.*—There was a row and I ran aft and saw the captain with his sleeves tucked up. I saw most of the hands there, they were shoving one another about.

*The prisoner McLeod* said.—I heard the captain sing out "do you go for'ard." I saw Reid lying on the deck. The captain and the mate both struck him. When the mate was making a blow at Reid I held him by the back of the neck, then I took the belaying-pin out of the mate's hand. The second mate ordered me for'ard but I told him that I would not go, while there was two men on to one.

*McAllister*, in his defence, said.—I saw the boat's crew searched, and I heard the captain and Reid talking together, I heard the captain say that he had licked many a better man than ever stood in his shoes. I then saw them striking one another. I took hold of the captain to separate them, when he fell on the after-hatch. The captain then went down into the cabin, and I saw that he was going to load the pistols.

*Captain Bell* re-called and examined by the Magistrate.—It is true that I did strike Reid on the head with a belaying-pin, but I did so in self-defence. I did not strike at any one in particular, but as I was set upon by the whole of the crew I struck at any of them. The crew have behaved well previously: but the prisoner McAllister told me on the passage out that if ever I touched one of them, I touched all hands.

HIS WORSHIP found them all guilty, and sentenced them each to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for twelve weeks, and ordered them to pay Mr. Leggett's costs.

### COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

*Thursday, 15th May 1862.*

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ. CHAIRMAN; W. H. G. DUNLOP AND WASSODEW PANDORANG ESQS.)

**ROBBERY.**—*Ahmed Essa* was charged with theft of a bale of silk cloth of the value of 200 Rs. the property of Hajee Mahomed Husson, on Wednesday the 7th instant.

*The prosecutor* stated that the prisoner had been employed by him on the day in question to take the bale of goods in his boat for the purpose of conveying them on board ship. On going to the bunder witness found the prisoner there in the boat but the goods were not there. The prisoner told him that he had given them to another boatman and that he did not know where that man was. The goods were afterwards found in the Mazagon Police office.

*Ragoo Babajee* Police sepoy No. 63 stated that he found the goods in a boat at the Carnac Bunder.

*Adamjee Hoosonjee*, a boatman, stated that the prisoner gave him the bundle in question and ordered him to take it to the Carnac bunder and to wait there for him. The prisoner did not come at all and eventually the prosecutor and a policeman came and took the bundle away.

THE CHAIRMAN said that the court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

## LAW.

### SMALL CAUSE COURT.

*Thursday, 15th May 1862.*

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

*Sumbao Madhoo vs. Bhagirthee and Gungabye, widows.*

*Mr. Kunderao* appeared for the plaintiff.

*Mr. Sangster* for the second defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 158, being the principal and interest due on a promissory note alleged to have been passed to the plaintiff by the defendants in the year 1857. The first defendant admitted her signature to the note and her liability for the claim. The second defendant denied her signature, declaring that her alleged bangle mark was a forgery. It appeared that both the defendants are widows of the same husband, and that since the death of their husband they have been quarrelling about his property which he left by will to Gunga, the favoured of the two. It was insinuated that plaintiff and Bhagirthee had been acting in collusion for the purpose of extorting money from Gunga. Bhagirthee stated that both herself and Gunga borrowed the money which they divided between them, and that they severally put their bangle marks as signatures to the note, not being able to write for themselves. Plaintiff gave a similar account, but the testimony of the attesting witness to the note did not bear out their evidence; this witness was afraid to swear that Gunga signed the note since he did not see her do so, though she was present at the transaction and was handling the note and a pen. Gunga swore that she never borrowed the money and that she did not sign the note. She further asserted that she was able to write at the time the note was alleged to have been executed, and that the bangle mark was a forgery. His Honor taking into consideration the suspicious nature of the plaintiff's case, and the contradictory swearing on both sides, came to the conclusion that the note was not signed by Gunga.—A verdict was accordingly entered in her favour. Bhagirthee having admitted the debt, verdict was given against her.

*Frederick F. Gibbs, Master of the barque "Victoria" vs. Adam Ally Sultan Ally.*

*Mr. Barton* for the plaintiff.

*Mr. Cumroodeen* for the defendant.

The summons described the action to be for Rs. 300, the amount due for demurrage of the barque *Victoria* on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant by reason of defendant's negligence and refusal to clear out of the ship the cargo belonging to him and also for boat hire, Rs. 12, agreed to be paid to plaintiff.

There was a technical objection to the action, on the ground that the Captain as agent of the owner cannot sue for demurrage unless it was expressly provided for in the bill of lading. Mr. Barton said he had anticipated the defence, and he therefore asked the Court to amend the summons as for special damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the laches of the defendant in not taking delivery of the cargo within due time. His Honor declined to alter a summons in this instance without the consent of the defendant. Mr. Cumroodeen would not consent to an amendment of the summons, as he had come into Court on very short notice from the plaintiff, and was prepared this day to defend the action only on a point of law. His Honor advised Mr. Barton to elect a nonsuit, at the same time referring him to a recent but stronger case of *Chappel* vs. *Cornfort* reported in the Jurist of March last, which recognises the law of demurrage. It was held in that case that, "the assignee of a bill of lading, by the terms of which he is to receive a cargo from a certain ship, paying freight according to the charterparty, is not liable for demurrage, although that he stipulated for it in the charterparty, and although in the margin of the bill there was written, 'there are eight working days for unloading in London,' there being no stipulation in the bill for the payment of demurrage."

Mr. Barton elected a nonsuit.

## INDIAN.

### NEWS LETTERS.

LAHORE, *7th May* 1862.

LAST night about dusk we had a slight shock of an earthquake here. We had subsequently a good deal of thunder and lightning and some heavy rain. Today the weather is again fine: the air is cool and pleasant, and the vegetation seems to be much refreshed by the rain that fell. We have had very little hot weather here this year yet. The punkahs have scarcely yet begun, and the air is cooler than at Umballa, Loodheana, or Mooltan. The Ravee and Sutlej have both risen very considerably from the melting of the snows in the hills and the Baree Doab Canal is sending down large volumes of water for the irrigation of the tract of country lying between the hills and Mooltan. The road between Lahore and Ferozepore is being rapidly metalled throughout, in anticipation of the traffic expected to spring up so soon as the vessels of the Oriental Inland Steam Company ply regularly between Kurrachee and Ferozepore. The Post Office is placing a horse van or omnibus upon the road, and the Punjaub Dak Company are also establishing themselves upon the line. In Ferozepore expectation is raised high from the intended innovation, and much of the traffic of the tract of country lying between Delhi and Ferozepore will now, it is believed, have its natural course by way of the Sutlej. I see that the Lahore correspondent of another Bombay paper apprehends that the transfer of the Government steamers on the Indus to the Railway Flotilla Company may jeopardize the interest and even the existence of the Oriental Inland Steam Company now establishing communication with Ferozepore. But such a danger is wholly imaginary. I understand that the reason why the Oriental Inland Company did not get those vessels is because they would not take them believing that they were not well adapted for the profitable navigation of the Indus. The railway vessels moreover are confined under their guarantee to the tract of river lying between Kotree and Mooltan and have no power to navigate the Sutlej, although that is the river down which the greater part of the traffic of the Indus descends. Of course if people can ship at Ferozepore they are not likely to carry their goods by land to Mooltan 200 miles distant, for that purpose. I fully expect that the Sutlej line will be a great success.

The *Lahore Chronicle* of today has an able article upon iron clad vessels, shewing how the force necessary for the perforation of plates of different thicknesses is to be computed and pointing out how completely the recent experience of the powers of aggression manifested by the Merrimac in America, corroborate Mr. Laing's statement as to the futility of the Indian Navy, which has been costing us a million sterling yearly, though possessing only antiquated vessels that would be incapable of resisting the onset of any man-of-war—whether wood or iron—of modern construction; a single Merrimac, the *Chronicle* states, appearing before Bombay, might sweep the harbour, burn the town and annihilate the so called Indian Navy. Yet the mail clad vessel Monitor, which successfully resisted the Merrimac, only cost £60,000. The *Chronicle* maintains the necessity of introducing a species of projectile which will be effectual against iron clad vessels, and suggests that it should be a floating shell charged with perhaps a ton of gunpowder, which would explode on striking the side of the ship. Certainly the introduction of some such projectile is the complement of the problem of which mail clad vessels has given the solution.

### BENGAL.

THREE regiments—the 92nd, the 43rd, and Thelwal's Corps, at Barrackpore, have received the route for Persia. The Dost, it is said, has applied to government for the services of 20,000 men. This certainly looks like business.—*Hurkaru, May 7.*

IT is with much pleasure we notice that Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey, at the late University Examination, obtained the degree of M. D., the first ever conferred in this country. The examination was of an exceedingly rigid character, and we congratulate this young man on the distinction he has so honorably gained. He has pursued his medical studies chiefly under the tuition of Dr. Goodeve. He is we are told, proficient in seven languages; and in 1858 translated a German work into English. We shall always feel pleasure in recording similar instances of ability and its rewards, affording as they do, such example to the young students of India.—*Id.*

THE plan of the new building for the Telegraph and Post Offices as adapted to this country, and drawn from the original plan prepared in England at a cost of £3,000, has just been completed in the Public Works Department of the Bengal Secretariat, and sent for inspection and approval of the officers concerned. The cost of the building has been estimated at upwards of seven lakhs of rupees. It is to be erected on the site originally proposed, or that parcel of ground on which the Export Ware House formerly stood, extending from Tank-square to the Strand. There will be three separate suites of apartments: those on the Strand side alloted to the Post Master of Calcutta; those in the middle to the Post Master General of Bengal; and the apartment on the East will be for the use of the Telegraph Department. In the compound there will be also a large barrack, detached from the main building, for the accommodation of those assistants who are employed to work day and night, and are therefore required to reside on the premises. The roof is to be surmounted by a large dome, and a clock will be affixed to the South East corner of the main building.—*Id.*

### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held this, the 6th day of May 1862.*

The Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam, President, in the chair.

The advertisement convening the Meeting having been read, the Committee's report for the half year ended 30th April 1862, was submitted to the meeting and adopted; a part of the paragraph relating to postal communication with Europe by way of Bombay, having been amended at the instance of Mr. Bullen.

The election by the Committee of Messrs. Pereira and Co., Messrs. Wiseman, Snead and Co., and Messrs. Howard Brothers of Mirzapore (as Mofussil members) was confirmed, and Mr. H. E. Braddon, proposed by Mr. Bullen, seconded by Mr. Mackay, was admitted a member.

The Chairman having requested the Meeting to proceed to the election of a Committee for the current year in the place of himself and colleagues whose term of service had expired, the votes were taken as recorded by the Secretary, and the choice of the following gentlemen was declared, *viz*, Mr. J. N. Bullen, President; Mr. E. D. Kilburn, Vice-President; Mr. W. Maitland; Mr. A. Walker; Mr. D. C. Mackey; Mr. Seth A. Apcar; Mr. J. G. Whitney.—*Englishman, May 7.*

### MADRAS.

A Telegraph Office at Murree was opened on the 3rd Instant.—*Athenæum, May 10.*

### SYLHET.

LETTERS received from General Showers' camp up to date of the 25th ultimo, mention that the General's measures of conciliation and force, and of clemency and power combined, had commenced to bear fruit in the submission of the rebels, and the surrender of their leaders. One man of note had voluntarily come in and given himself up; others too had sent to supplicate forgiveness; and, according to reliable information received at date of writing, considerable parties of the rebels had assembled for the same purpose. The fact is, that the game played against these people since General Showers took it up, had disgusted and worn them out by its unremitting activity and vigor, beyond anything they ever calculated upon, in such a wild and difficult country. We are sorry to hear that Colonel Durnsford was, when our letters left camp, suffering from fever and rheumatism; but not so severely as to cause any alarm of anxiety. The troops were generally in excellent health and spirits; and everything showed a prospect of returning peace and order.—*Englishman, May 7.*

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE mineral we received from Kalka, and which we said we thought was coal, has been carefully and scientifically analysed by friends of ours. The analysis shall be published next issue: the pressure on our space today obliging us to leave out a great deal of interesting matter. This much we must say, however, that the mineral has been decided not to be coal.

We have in our own mind little doubt, that it is the produce of the same strata, or bed, as the 'Subathoo coal,' or what was at first taken for coal at Subathoo.

One of the gentlemen, however, who has tested the mineral for us, and whose scientific analysis we shall publish *in extenso*, concludes by saying. 'In the meantime I would ask you to bid the finder not to be disheartened because the crop out of his discovery is not, from its numerous contaminations, very combustible. It is without doubt Anthracite, and Anthracite is one of the most valuable fuels we could possibly have in India, at it is exactly the thing for railways, and smelting and steam raising operations."—*Delhi Gazette, May 10.*

### CENTRAL ASIA.

THERE is another indication of the attraction which we fear is leading us again towards Central Asia, and into collision, in all probability, with Persia, in that region. A letter from the Punjab informs us, that a son of the Nawab Jan Fishan Khan, a Cabul Chieftain who did good service on our side during the mutinies, is at present engaged in raising a Cavalry force in these territories, for probable service, in British pay and under British officers, in Affghanistan. We believe that it is the wish of government that this Cavalry should contain as many Affghans as can possibly be enlisted; in our opinion a very wise and provident measure, and dictated by every motive of policy and sound sense. It is said that, in case we again enter Cabul to assist Dost Mahomed, the Nawab Jan Fishan Khan and his sons will accompany our troops, as the old man is desirous of being reconciled with his countrymen, and again visiting his native land. He and his sons were at Meerut in 1857, when the mutiny broke out; and at that momentous crisis they raised a body of Cavalry, with which they did good and gallant service during the rebellion; for this they were rewarded by the government with a *Jhageer*, and, we believe, some adequate pension. They are, father and sons, thoroughly loyal and devoted to us; and would be most useful allies to any armed force which we might send beyond the Khyber or Bholan passes. On the other hand, in case we move into Affghanistan, our influence will have to be exercised and will no doubt prove sufficient, to promote the reconciliation of the exiled Nawab with Dost Mahomed and his fellow-countrymen. We are glad to think that, in case we should again have to intermeddle in Cabul affairs, we have learned wisdom by the lessons severely taught us twenty years ago.—*Englishman, April 7.*

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*(From the Calcutta Gazette.)*

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION OF INCOME TAX ACTS, NOS. XXXII. AND XXXIX. OF 1860.

*Bank or Trade, Carried on at two or more places—return of profits where to be delivered, and assessment by whom to be made.—Act XXXII. of 1860. Section XLVII. Section XCVIII. Rules 36 and 42. and Section LII.*—When the Branch of a Banking or Trading Firm carries on an independent business, and a balance of profit and loss is struck by such Branch irrespectively of the accounts of the Head Firm, the Return of the actual profits made by such Branch should be delivered to the Assessor of the place where the Branch is established, and that Officer should proceed to make his assessment upon such Return.

If the accounts of the Branch of a Banking or Trading Firm are incorporated in the accounts of the Head Office, and are taken into consideration in the general calculation of profit and loss made in that Office, the Returns of the Branch should still be delivered to the Assessor of the place in which the Branch is established, although in the proper Column no profits may be entered, but the remark that a balance of profit and loss had been struck at the Head Office of the Firm, mentioning the place where the Head Office is held. In any such case the Assessor might accept the fact, and refrain from making any assessment; or if, in accordance with Section XLVII., Act XXXII. of 1860, he should declare that the Branch delivering such Return ought to be assessed, and the Collector of the District in which such Branch is established should assess the Branch in the exercise of the discretionary power vested in him by Section LII. of the said Act, the Head Office should have no difficulty in proving that the Return made by it included the profits derived from the transactions of such Branch, and in obtaining relief from the twofold assessment under the Rules for affording relief in cases of double assessments.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council,

E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—A return just issued shows the quantity of gold exported from the several ports in Australia during the years 1859, 1860, and the first half of 1861. The total quantity exported from New South Wales during the year 1859, was 21,178 ounces, worth £81,504. Next year the quantity had risen to 31,830 ounces, worth £115,290; and in the first half of 1861 the quantity exported was no less than 35,441 ounces, worth £128,343. The returns relating to Victoria show that the total quantity exported in 1859 was 2,280,525 ounces; in 1860, 2,123,163; and in the first half of 1861, 981,300. The estimated net quantity of gold exported from both colonies in the period between May, 1851, and June, 1861, is estimated at 25,018,468 ounces, and its value at £98,399,844.—*Weekly Despatch, March 8.*

DEATH OF COUNT NESSELRODE.—Charles Robert, Count von Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Russian Empire, died on Sunday at St. Petersburg.

Count Nesselrode was said to have been born Dec. 14, 1780, at Lisbon, where his father was Russian Ambassador. He was of Saxon extraction, and his family had for many centuries been settled in Livonia. Numerous alliances attached him especially to the town of Frankfort-on-Maine. After serving for some years in the army he turned his attention to diplomacy, and in 1802 became an *attaché* of the Russian Embassy at Berlin, whence he was transferred to Stuttgardt, and afterwards was promoted to the Secretaryship of the Embassy at the Hague. In 1807 he was appointed Councillor of the Embassy at Paris, and made important revelations to the Emperor Alexander of the secret armaments of Napoleon I. He made friends, however, with the latter potentate, and it was he who secured Malta as a Russian outpost in the Mediterranean. Alexander found out his usefulness, and attached him to the Chancellerie of State and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was with the Emperor at the celebrated interview with Napoleon on the raft at Tilsit. Subsequently he was mainly instrumental in getting up the reaction against the French Emperor. In 1813 (March 19) he signed the convention of Breslau, and (June 13) a treaty of subsidy with England. He contributed, with Prince Metternich, to the alliance of Toplitz, September 9. In 1814 he went with Alexander to France, and signed the quadruple alliance in March, in which month he treated with Marmont for the surrender of Paris. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he signed the declaration which put the Emperor under the ban of Europe. Subsequently he went with the Czar to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, to Troppau, to Laybach, and Verona; after which he was appointed Chief of the Chancellerie and Minister of Foreign Affairs. On the accession of Nicholas, Count Nesselrode accommodated himself to his character, and became a favourite of the autocrat. His conduct of affairs in the Eastern questions proved him to be a skilful diplomatist. He brought about the treaties of Adrianople (1829) and Unkar Skelessi (1833), and there can be no doubt that he vastly contributed to the increase of Russian influence and the diminution of Turkish independence. It is generally supposed that the Count is to be credited with the Russian intervention in Hungary in 1849. In 1853 he seemed to be one of the moderate German party, opposed to that of which Prince Menschikoff was the head, and inclined to pacific counsels. On the accession of the present Emperor of Russia, he begged to be relieved of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but remained Chancellor of the Empire. Besides being decorated with various high Russian orders, he had received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.—*Id.*

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENTS.—The Balloon Committee of the British Association having decided that four ascents should be made this year, the first of these scientific voyages was attempted on Saturday, Wolverhampton being the starting point. The car was occupied by an assistant from Greenwich Observatory, and Mr. Lythgoe, the aeronaut, the former being provided with a set of delicate and most valuable instruments. The "ascent" was, however, a failure. The gas escaped from numerous small rents, and the balloon, having attained a height of about a mile, began to descend, and finally landed itself in a coppice at a place about seven miles from Wolverhampton. The voyagers happily escaped without injury. On Tuesday, the members of the committee held a consultation with Mr. Coxwell, and determined to postpone their second contemplated ascent for two months. In the meantime, Mr. Coxwell undertook to construct a balloon to hold between 8,000 and 9,000 cubic feet of gas, which the committee are prepared to use in making the four ascents for which they have received instructions by a vote of the Association. Notwithstanding the first series of instruments were, with only one exception, utterly destroyed by the untimely and uncontrolled descent on Saturday, yet Mr. Glashier of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, had prepared another complete set and Mr. Criswick, one of the assistants at Greenwich, was ready, on Tuesday, to ascend with them, and to make the observations that had been entrusted to him. It is conceived that, by the use of the new balloon, investigations can be made in the upper strata of the atmosphere at an elevation of more than five miles. The committee have resolved that the observations shall be resumed from Wolverhampton.—*Id.*

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.—The Paris papers of yesterday publish a despatch, dated the 3rd ult., from Mr. Seward, Foreign Minister of the United States, addressed to the representatives of the Union abroad, making known the opinions of the Federal government relative to the affairs of Mexico. While accepting the declaration of the expeditionary powers, that they intend to reserve the absolute independence of the Mexicans, the American government believe it their duty to disabuse the minds of those who are disposed to counsel the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Mexico. The American Secretary endeavours to prove that a monarch, especially one of foreign origin, could not count upon a solid throne in Mexico. He shows that the European powers would have not only to found this monarchy, but constantly to maintain it. Such an intervention, he argues, would be a permanent menace alike for the Mexicans and for all the inhabitants of the American continent who live in a republic. Mr. Seward observes that, in the opinion of the president of the government which he represents, the emancipation of the American continent from European control has been the principal feature of the last half century, and that a revolution in a contrary sense has no chance of success.—*Daily News.*

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.—Three small barrels of Gunpowder accidently took fire in a botique at Negombo on the 12th inst. and three men were severely injured, two of whom subsequently died by the effects of the burn. It is useless to draw attention to the reckless manner in which Gunpowder is allowed to be stored.—*Ceylon Overland Examiner.*

AMONG the festivities of the season may be mentioned Lady MacCarthy's "At Home" at Kandy, on the 23rd, followed by a reception of the Kandyan Chiefs and their Ladies the next day, and (if we may be allowed a bull) a Regatta at Colombo which was to have come off on Monday but which has been put off til Thursday, and which will be duly reported in our next budget.

On Sunday morning Colombo was visited with a severe Thunder Storm which informed the inhabitants that the "little Monsoon" had set in. We hope the change of weather will help the arrangements at the forthcoming Regatta on the Colombo Lake, and have a beneficial effect on the health of the country.—*Ceylon Overland Examiner.*

UNION MEETING IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville correspondent of the *New York World* writes from that city, dating March 19:—"Cheering and significant scene last night—a Union concourse of 1,500. During the day the city was plastered with, 'Public Meeting.—The Hon. Em. Etheridge and others will address their fellow-citizens at the Court-house this evening, Tuesday, the 18th inst.' The hall was crammed, the enthusiasm beyond all our anticipations. Two bands alternated in patriotic music. Mr. Etheridge was introduced by the Hon. Wm. H. Polk, of Columbia, brother of the deceased President Polk, and one of the staunch and steadfast Union leaders of the state. Mr. Etheridge was greeted with rapturous plaudits. His sarcastic, witty, and vigorous speech deserves a careful and orderly report. Certain points, however, just now of great popular interest and anxiety I will remember for you. If there can be such a thing, this was an ultra-Union speech—a fact worth noticing. For to say the truth, if the sentiments of this speech are digestible, are palatable in this quarter, we may well have hope of Tennessee. Mr. Etheridge called a spade a spade. He made this rebellion against this government look about as odious, disgusting, and detestable as loyal lips can describe it. He put on the canvas 'Tennessee before the rebellion and Tennessee since.' He turned the eyes of the attentive upon this picture, and then upon that. He proved what seems to need proof even in Tennessee, that the South had never asked of the North an act of legislation that she did not get, and had never protested against one that was not defeated. He exposed the silly little pretext of Northern interference with Southern institution. But the huge thing of the speech was its declaration, in this proud slave capital, that whenever the question arose—the constitution or slavery—slavery must go down; that every negro would be liberated. He declared emphatically that slavery would never be allowed to embarass the United States government, or to protract the war. These sentiments were announced explicitly and emphatically, and were received with as much enthusiasm as they could have been in Boston. I turned to a gentleman by my side with the old remark, 'the world moves.' And it does. Mr. Etheridge said also that this war had made more abolitionists than all the thirty years of anti-slavery agitation, and that slavery could never have the security it once had in this country. With the whole civilised world against it, the government of the United States had sheltered and protected it. He said slavery was much more easily defended as a permissive than as an aggressive thing. You have got to live in the Union with your slaves if you will—without them if you must. He specified the nations of the earth that had abolished it. He proved it an outlaw. These points were put and pressed with fine force and frankness—with a frankness that amazed me, accustomed as I have been to the public reserve and caution on this question of questions in the South country during all my life. Make a note of this. Tell it in Gath. Publish it in the streets of Askelon. Let the historian take a memorandum of it. Etheridge is a slaveholder. So are hundreds of others in this State who breathe freely and talk frankly on this importunate Banquo's ghost of negro bondage. This war is working revivals. It is John the Baptist of civilisation crying in the wilderness of the United States: Repent, return, reflect, for the kingdom of Columbia is at hand.' Indeed and indeed only just now does it begin to dawn on me what this war is accomplishing. It is ripping up the roots of an old civilisation and planting a new. These men of the hard hand and brown brow are not tramping this territory with their eyes shut. Zounds, what a land to live in, says one—to get rich in, says another—I'll never go back, says a third. War only could pour into the South the visitors that her welfare needed. Five hundred thousand will come for pain now to five that could come for pleasure yesterday. War only, and this frightful form of it, could make slavery stand in the powerful presence of freedom—searched by its keen eye, felt by its firm hand, dissected by its cold economy. O, institution, patriarchal and peculiar! What a suicide stupendous thou art ruling to the death with. The far-off murmur of philanthropy and ethics is changing to the sneer and curse of selfishness right at hand, hissing from the lips of 'grim-visaged war.' If this war is protracted, exclaimed Mr. Etheridge, then confiscation and emancipation! And slaveholders shook him by the hand afterwards and said 'Amen.' I have heard and seen enough here to convince me that Tennessee is beyond any border state on the slavery question, unless it be Delaware. I have been told by large slave-owners that they would be mightily glad to get rid of the institution. They spoke in praise of President Lincoln's last message. They are in favour of its experiment. One gentleman said—'I was born among slaves; I was nursed by them, brought up with them, and have always owned them; but I confess to you that I am thoroughly sick of the whole institution. When this army came I called my negroes together and said, 'If you have any notion of leaving me I have only one request to make, leave me altogether and for ever, stop nowhere within my reach. If you you turn up around here I'll take you back and flog you; if you get out of my sight I'll not stir a step after you.' 'Sir,' he continued, 'the owner is the slave in the border states. Free white labour is the best for all concerned.'"

ABOLITION OF THE COOLIE TRADE.—The abolition of the coolie trade by American citizens is one of the most important acts of the present Congress. The engrossing interest of the war for national existence can alone account for the popular inattention to this legislative triumph of humanity.

It harmonises with the President's suggestion of co-operation between State and general governments in abolishing salavery. It is an unison with the justice that has at last enforced the law against slave-trading, by executing one of the pirates—the first event of the kind in American history. The three movements, coincident in time and spirit, are essential indications of the current American sentiment.

The penalties against cooleyism are wisely graduated—reliance being placed on perfect certainty rather than on extreme severity in punishment. The act declares it unlawful for any American citizen or resident to be concerned in any vessel or movement for taking from China any persons, known as coolies, with the purpose of selling or transferring them anywhere else as servants or apprentices, for any service or labour. Persons engaged in fitting out or navigating such vessels are liable to indictments, and fines not exceeding 2,000 dollars, with imprisonment not exceeding one year, while the vessels shall be forfeited.

The better to prevent abuses it is required that all Chinese passengers in American vessels, the captains of such vessels shall be provided with certificates from American consuls in China, showing that such passengers emigrate voluntarily—the names of the passengers being inserted in the permits. And the laws "regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, passed in 1847 and 1849, are extended so as to secure to all such passengers the benefits intended by said legislation for health and security on the ocean.

The President is authorised to direct all national cruisers to examine any vessels suspected of violating this law against the coolie trade, and to seize and send them and their crews for legal condemnation—the act to take effect on the 19th of August, six months after its passage—the interval being given as notice for all concerned to abandon the trade.

The enforcement of the long dormant death penalty against slave trading—and this law, which, first in the world, abrogates the horrors of the coolie trade—are fitting counterparts to the policy now initiated for national co-operation with any States providing for the gradual extinction of negro slavery. And these three measures, aside from the belligerent operations of this crisis, are alone sufficient to render the Lincoln administration one of the most memorable in history.—*New York World.*

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON FROM AMERICA.—The *Observer* says: "We find, so far from attaching undue importance to the success of the Federal arms and the cotton producing capabilities of Tennessee, that we had considerably underrated them. The latest correspondence which we have received points to the certainty of a speedy re-opening of the trade between the Northern and border states. The last mail brought letters from Nashville, the mail route having been re-opened to the capital of Tennessee, and arrangements were then in progress for extending the mail service to other parts of the state, as well as to Missouri and Kentucky. A governor has been provisionally appointed, and by this time has arrived at Nashville, and elections will in all probability very shortly take place for representatives to the congress at Washington. With respect to the quantity of cotton produced in the states to which we have referred, we find from Mr. Mann's work on the 'Cotton Trade of Great Britain,' dedicated to the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester, that the cotton crop of Tennessee in 1859 was 317,000 bales. He remarks 'That the cotton growth of Tennessee is collected by the Tennessee river, navigable for 1,000 miles, and the Cumberland river, navigable 500 miles both emptying into the Mississippi through the Ohio river. The Tennessee flows through North Alabama, and forwards the cotton of that district to New Orleans.' So soon as the Federals establish themselves in Tennessee, the cotton will find its way north by means of these rivers and the railways leading to the east. Tennessee is also the largest Indian corn growing state in the Union, and has heretofore been the main source of the supplies of provisions for the south. Memphis, the largest cotton shipping port in this state, is on the Mississippi river, and the cotton that concentrates there will for a time ascend the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, instead of descending to New Orleans, as heretofore, and take the new outlet to the Atlantic markets. We may add that there were 440,000 acres under cotton cultivation in Tennessee in 1852, employing 55,000 people. The state contains 2,000,000 of acres adapted to cotton cultivation, which if properly worked, would employ 250,000 persons, and produce 1,000,000 bales annually. The statistics of the steam-boat tonnage of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are not at our command, but they may be set down as very large. Some of the boats are enormous, and carry as many as 1,000 bales of cotton with ease. In 1860 and 1861 a great deal of Tennessee cotton was actually carried north by the Illinois and Ohio railroads, and such will no doubt be the case again as soon as opportunities are afforded for its conveyance."

RELATIVE VALUE OF WHITE AND COLORED LABOUR.—"On a question of such magnitude as slavery I should not presume to move a pen, were it not that my opportunities of a personal and intimate acquaintance with the subject have been somewhat peculiar. . . . Twenty years ago it was the settled conviction here at the South that white labourers could never endure this climate; hence the plea for slavery. But the thousands and tens of thousands of German and Irish emigrants that have poured in here from the Old World, and which are seen everywhere rolling cotton bales or hogsheads of sugar: driving hacks or drays, or firing their engines, and actually supplanting the blacks in many departments of labour, is settling the question beyond all controversy, that slavery is not only an *unnecessary* evil, but (*white* free labour being better performed and more profitable) it is a *pecuniary* evil." Observe, the writer does not say that the *black free* labour would be valuable; indeed, he asserts, at page 181 of his work, "that those of the blacks who are free in the North are never found to enter the field and work shoulder to shoulder with the white man; he knows full well that the amount of work that satisfied his Southern master will never satisfy the close-calculating man of the North."

But, say some, it is the field labour he cannot stand; for this you must have a black man. Dr. Sautell proceeds: "Till lately it has been thought by the large sugar and cotton growers of the South that even were it possible for white labourers to endure the climate, still the vast number of hands necessary to carry on their heavy operation rendered the slave system absolutely indispensable; and to hire the number of hands they needed in certain seasons of the year was quite out of the question. But in a recent conversation on this subject with one of the largest sugar planters of Louisiana, he said to me, 'I can make more money off my plantation by cutting it up into small farms erecting little cottages, and renting them to these families of (German and Irish) emigrants—they bringing to my sugar-house so much cane annually for the rent, thus relieving me from all the vexations, responsibilities, and expenses of providing for 150 slaves, that must be fed and clothed, and taken care of when sick, whether the crop fails or not,—than in any other way. And the time is not far distant,' added he, 'when these experiments will be made to the entire satisfaction of every Southern man, thereby rendering slavery a *pecuniary* burden too grievous to be borne, and which must be thrown off.'"—*Rev. E. N. Sautell, D. D., Chaplain to British and American Seamen at the Port of Havre. Native of New England, afterwards resident nearly twenty years in different Slaveholding States.*

### A PAINFUL AND ROMANTIC CASE.

*(From the Geelong Chronicle.)*

A very painful circumstance was related to us yesterday, the accuracy of which we are well able to vouch for. A hard-working labouring man who came to Geelong about three years back, had, by long toil and by dint of great thrift, saved as much money as enabled him to remit home a sufficient sum to send for his wife, a very amiable and respectable woman, and her young child. This money he entrusted to a fellow home-townsman, with instructions to hand it over to his wife, at the same time directing in what manner she could secure her passage out to this colony. This friend, on arriving in England, instead of following the directions of the husband, informed the woman that he had died of fever in the hospital, without leaving a single penny, and that he had been buried at his expense. Allowing a sufficient time to elapse, the confidant of the unfortunate man's dearest wishes made overtures to the wife, and ultimately, by his diabolical representations, prevailed upon her to marry him. The marriage had not been consummated more than two months when another acquaintance arriving from Australia, fell in with the woman, and related to her the anxiety of her husband, who would by that time be expecting her arrival. Terrified by such an announcement, and scarcely knowing which story to credit, the woman charged her new husband with the duplicity he had practised, when, taken by surprise, he confessed that he had made her the victim of his deceit. A separation immediately followed, when the unhappy woman, instituting some searching inquiries, ascertained that her second husband was a married man, with a wife and several children, whom he had left behind him in Australia. Absolutely helpless, and without one penny in the world, she laid her complaint before some wealthy gentleman in Rochester, where she was residing, who, sympathizing with her distress, raised sufficient money to pay her passage out here, where she arrived a fortnight back. On seeking for her husband, she ascertained he was residing in South Geelong, but was horrified on being compelled to learn that he had only lately got married. Seeking out his residence, she met him at the door of his own house, and while relating to him her own sad state, she accused him of having betrayed her by marrying another woman. The husband (with two wives) then explained that he had some time back received a letter from the friend by whom he had remitted the money for her to come to the colony, stating she was dead, and that he was taking care of his infant daughter, for which reason he had not returned the money entrusted to him, as he was applying it to the child's support and education. The husband then introduced his first wife to his new bride, when, we are told, a scene ensued, which beggars all description. The wife who had just arrived out was near her confinement by the man who had deceived her into marrying him, while the husband's new wife declared herself as likely to become a mother in a few months. The whole affair has been submitted to mutual friends to decide on. The originator of all these domestic troubles is still in England, and it will be difficult to decide upon how he shall be dealt with. The most lamentable part of the affair is, that all the people are respectable persons. Two females and a man are thus placed in a painful and most difficult position by the villainy of an execrable miscreant.

## INDIAN PRESS.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

*(From the Athenæum and Statesman, May 10.)*

WE hasten to relieve the mind of the poor Rajah of Mysore, by informing him that he did not come to an untimely end thirty years ago, as implied by the ingenious misplacement of paragraphs in our last number.

The difficulty of bringing out a journal creditably in Madras, not long since drew from our daily contemporary an apologetic leader on the subject, and we, in common doubtless, with many an Indian journalist, deeply sympathized with his troubles. A special license for ill-temper should be granted to most Indian Editors; for the vexation of seeing sentences spoiled, logic damaged, and extraordinary announcements,—such as the Rajah's death,—made by blundering compositors, surpasses the belief of the uninitiated. Some mercantile gentlemen in Tinnevelly lately petitioned Government, to appoint an Inspector to seize, and confiscate adulterated Cotton. We think the Press have a much stronger claim for protection, inasmuch as a leading article may be an infinitely more important, and valuable commodity, than a bale of Cotton; and if our ideas are to be jumbled, and our sense made nonsense, in their transit from our table to our columns, where are we to look for remedy and assistance, if not to the paternal interference of government? We submit that we have a prior claim to the Tuticorin merchants, and that if an Inspector is to be appointed, he should be an Inspector of adulterated "proofs."

Mr. Redgrave intends giving a selection of Music on the Cathedral Organ, on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock.

### HARDSHIPS ATTENDANT ON COURT OF REQUESTS.

*(From the Mofussilite.)*

THERE are few Officers in this country who have not had reason to complain of the hardship which attends the Court of Requests, as at present constituted. Such Court is a perfect nuisance; and it ought either to be abolished altogether, or its rules very considerably modified. Any dishonest blackguard can with impunity go and make a false complaint against an officer or resident in cantonments, and put him to the very greatest inconvenience. It not frequently happens—indeed it is a very *common* occurrence—for an officer to suffer judgment to be passed against him on a false claim, rather than attend the Court in the heat of the day, or proceed to a considerable distance. It also is a very common occurrence for the plaintiff to disappear the moment the defendant presents himself. We know of at least a dozen instances where this has happened; but we doubt not *hundreds* of instances could be adduced.

It may be asked how this can be remedied? The remedy is very simple. Let the Court of Requests, whenever it be *satisfied* that the claim is false, hand over the party making such claim to the Cantonment Magistrate—and let that officer have power to turn out all parties of cantonments, with disgrace, who are guilty of such an offence. This would have a wonderful effect on the gang who live by such disreputable means—and it would tend to break up the system of imposition which is at present in full force, and so loudly complained of.

### GAS NUISANCE.

*(From the Englishman.)*

THOSE of our readers who have of late had occasion to visit that portion of Calcutta which lies north of Tank Square, Lall and Bow Bazars, even to the verge of the Circular Canal will hardly fail to have had their olfactories somewhat rudely offended by the accumulated foul smells which impregnate the air in those parts. The effluvia from the drains half filled with water, the very color of which is enough to proclaim its impurity, is something which no European community could, or would, tolerate; it is sickening in the extreme, and is alone sufficient to breed disease of the worst and most fatal description. Fevers of a typhoid form lurk in every gaseous vapor exhaled from the foul feculent liquid; but, as though this were not sufficient, in such streets of this portion of the city as are lighted by gas, the already over-powering offensiveness of the air is rendered still worse by its escape. Even in the more open parts of Calcutta, where the European community most do congregate, so little attention is paid by the servants of the Oriental Gas Company, to the mains, and to the fixing to them of the conducting tubes, that the escape of gas is very general. If this be the case in Chowringhee, and in the fashionable streets in that quarter; if such want of attention is shewn to the convenience and comfort of the public here, what must it be where there is so little chance of the nuisance being made the subject of public comment. It is certainly not easy to adequately describe the nuisance in all its deformity to which the inhabitants of the native portion of Calcutta are daily and hourly subjected; what with the sickening exhalation from the stagnant filth which wellnigh fills the drains, and the noxious and wholesale escape of gas, the air is such that it is a matter of surprise how any human being can inhale it and live. The agitation, by any means, of the liquid which occupies the drains unlike "the sunny eastern river that flows on," the casting into it of a brick or stone, causes an exhalation of vapour which impregnates the air far and near. To an European the stench is unbearable, not so, however, to the native; he not only does not object to the close proximity of this noxious liquid, but he strenuously opposes himself to every attempt to remove it. It may be that he looks upon any efforts of the municipality in this direction as perfectly puerile, and the sweetening of the Calcutta atmosphere as far beyond the efforts of mortal man; possibly, too, past experience tells him that all attempts to cleanse the city drains is attended with an escape of poisonous vapours, which carry death to all within their influence. Some such reason we imagine there must be, and that the native looks upon the foul atmosphere in which he now exists, as preferable to the deadly gasses he must inhale during the futile efforts of an inefficient conservancy to remove the evil which lies at his door. This may be so or may not, but that the state of the portions of Calcutta here referred to is a disgrace to the Calcutta conservancy, no one can deny; it is an evil which increases day by day, and which we can see no attempts made to correct. Possibly the Municipal Commissioners may consider that the nuisance is already beyond their control or power of correcting; but if this be so, they are nevertheless culpable for not calling for tenders from competent parties to do that which they, as a body, are powerless to effect. If the Commissioners cannot remove this nuisance, they can at least oblige the Gas Company to use efficient pipes and mains, and seek, by public competition, for parties to contract to keep the drains clean and sweet.

### COURTS MARTIAL.

*(From the Mofussilite.)*

IT is not in a spirit of facetiousness, nor with a desire to find continually fault with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that we make the following remarks: During a short interregnum in the conducting of this paper, owing to severe illness, there appeared, through the inadvertence of the printer, the records of several Courts Martial. They appeared in our issue of Friday, the 25th, under the head of "General Orders." Had we seen them in proof, we should have at once discarded them, partly in consequence of their grossly indelicate nature, and partly because we think that the publication of such documents are likely to be subversive of that discipline in the British Army, which Commanders-in-Chief are so constantly talking about their anxiety to maintain. In the calmest spirit imaginable, we would ask the Commander-in-Chief, whether the publication in General Orders of such revolting details might not have been spared, and kept from the public eye? Would it not have been sufficient to have given us the results of these trials? Even in the Adjutant General's Department, there would seem to have been some slight compunction about the publication of these indecent reports; for we find them illustrated by astericks, dashes, etc. etc. This leaving out of words and names, and putting it to the ingenuity of the reader to translate these symbols, or cyphers, is at once a novelty or innovation, and possibly one for which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may lay some claim for originality.

Sir Charles Napier's taste in General Order literature was frequently open to criticism, but the old man was always honest. If he wanted to damn a man in General Orders, he wrote the word in full. He did not put a d ——, a dash, and an n. And when in Scinde he wished to convey to a number of officers that they might go to hell, he told them so in the most unmistakeable language. Lord Gough was equally plain spoken, and so was even Lord Clyde. We will not mention Sir Willoughby Cotton, or Sir John Keen, because they were chartered, and carried letters of marque. We would bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief that three soldiers were shot to death at Meerut, some years ago, for acts of violent insubordination. One man threw his cap at Major Grant of the 9th Lancers, another knocked down Dr. Macauley of the Artillery, and the third, a private in the 32nd Foot, bayoneted a Non-Commissioned Officer of the same regiment. All these acts of violence were accompanied by language of the filthiest and most demoniacal character. But Colonel Birch, then Judge Advocate General of the Army, who framed the charges, did not consider it necessary to besmear the General Orders by having such language recorded. It was enough to prove their deeds, without alluding to their words, except in the most general terms.

There is another point to which we would call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief. We would ask whether it is fair to an officer in the position of Colonel Rich, commanding the 71st Highlanders, to placard in General Orders the indignity that has been offered to him by a private soldier in an orderly room? And the identical words of the ruffian applied to him made the subject of jest and jeer throughout every barrack room in India! You construct, by such publication, a man who thus insults his Commanding Officer, into a species of hero. It is painful enough to be assaulted by a ruffian in a street in London, without any just cause; but it is even far more painful to read in all the morning papers, a full, true and particular account of the entire proceedings, garnished by the imagination of the penny-a-liner.

Another point we would impress upon His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Does Sir Hugh Rose think that in the eyes of such powers as Russia, Prussia, Austria and France, the character of the British soldier, especially in the East, is much exalted by the republication of his language, and the nature of his deeds of violence? We are told that when Milo, of old, would rend the oak, he dreamed not of the rebound, nor, do we fancy, did Sir Hugh Rose dream of the rebound when he affixed his signature to these General Orders. What is the inference to be drawn, the question to be asked? What sort of a Commander-in-Chief must this be, to have his army in this state? Foreign powers manage these matters much better. They punish, and severely; but they do not consider it necessary to publish all the details. It is all very well to talk about being the soldiers' friend, individually; but a man in the position of the Commander-in-Chief should bear in mind that his first duty is to be the friend of the State which he serves, and not emblazon the gross misdeeds of the British soldiery. Talk as much as you please of their valour, and their virtue in the field, and in quarters, but have the goodness to draw the veil over their vices. We are told that Sir Hugh Rose has the reputation of being a scholar. Will His Excellency comprehend our meaning, when we make an allusion to a sentiment of Horace, to the effect that Medea does not murder her children *coram populo*? That little matter is arranged behind the scenes. Why even Othello strangles Desdemona behind the curtains!

We desire distinctly to say, that we express no opinion as to the measure of punishment awarded to these criminals. That is a matter to be settled by Court-Martial and the Commander-in-Chief, and it is presumptuous in any journalist to take any exceptions to the deliberate decisions of these tribunals.

### RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

*(From the Englishman.)*

THERE is one significant fact, which, although it comes through a comparatively obscure channel, we take to be a straw not slightly indicative of the way in which the wind is blowing in Cabul, in Persia, and possibly in Central Asia as high as the Caspian shores. It is this wise. There have always been some natives of Cabul, and of other contiguous Central Asiatic countries in our military service in Hindoostan, especially in the irregular cavalry arm; but within the last five years the numbers of these men have much increased since, during the mutiny and rebellion of 1859, we called to arms under our banners the wild and warlike races on, and beyond, our North-west frontier, and poured them into Hindoostan, then endeavouring to shake off the British grasp. We believe that we are right in stating that, the most of our irregular cavalry regiments there is now a considerable alloy of these Affghans and other Central Asia natives, to temper their Hindoostani metal, and obviate unanimity in case of insurrection or disturbance. Now what we allude to with reference to these men, and what the government will find to be true if it will make inquiry of its irregular cavalry officers; is the fact that the letters received by these troopers with considerable regularity, from their homes and relatives almost all, more or less, allude to the increasing power and influence of Russia in Central Asia; and to the designs and movements of Persia, impelled and encouraged by that influence, and as is believed, by actual support. These letters are literally full of *Roos* and the *Roos-logues*; of whose power, and of whose menace to the British sway in India, these soldiers to whom we refer, have a very high conception indeed. These impressions as to the power of Russia, and the danger to the British Empire in India, implied in the increase of Russian influence and intrigue, can only be derived from the countries where that influence and intrigue are at work, and as such we look upon them as the correct foreshadowing of the actual state of affairs in Central Asia, which, if not an immediate menace and danger to us, is a certain promise of future and approaching trouble, which it would be foolish to ignore or look away from. We estimate the impressions conveyed in such letters as these to which we refer as a much more reliable picture of the actual state of affairs in Central Asia than is likely to be conveyed by news-writers scribbling in the countries which compose that region; seeing that the former originate, without any motive to deceive or exaggerate, whilst the productions of the news-writers may be biassed by very many influences which pervert the truth, or diminish or exaggerate the danger. It certainly is, at first thought, surprising that Russia, with so much serious work on hand of her own, as we hear she has, to occupy the attention of her government, should still be steadily pushing her way to the southward in Central Asia, and intriguing with Persia and all the adjacent countries, but it must be remembered that, in those regions she has always of late years pushed her influence, and created mischief and war, not so much by armies and force as through the agency of able political officers and *employés*, whose mission, as her direct work, she has almost invariably ignored or denied, when called upon for explanation; although ever ready to benefit and aggrandise herself through their exertions. It appears but too probable that we shall again, ere long, be involved in renewed troubles and wars in Central Asia; wars which will in all likelihood, bring us again face to face with Russia; and compel us to force her back to the northward. Successful rebellion against our power within India, is now out of the question; and the next danger will come from without; possibly at the same time lighting into combustion the large amount of disaffection, and uptitude for disturbance, which always will exist, as regards our power, in India.

### RIGHTS OF ABSENTEE UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS.

*(From the Englishman.)*

A QUESTION of some importance to the members of the Uncovenanted Service has recently been decided by Government. It has for many years been a matter for reference and for argument whether, under the rules and regulations compiled for the guidance of the members of the Uncovenanted Service, an officer over-staying his leave of absence on sick certificate is, or is not, entitled to special leave on his return to India, to enable him to rejoin his appointment; supposing it not to have been forfeited by his protracted absence therefrom; what pay he is entitled to during such special leave; and whether the period so passed, if granted can, or cannot, be counted in service for pension?

Two cases occurred in the Punjaub about a year ago which have formed the subject of repeated communication between the government of the Punjaub, where the uncovenanted servants were located, and the government of India. The first case is that of Mr. Purdon, who, having over-stayed the two years leave on sick certificated granted him under the uncovenanted service rules, obtained from the Secretary of State for India an extension of ten months to enable him to rejoin his appointment. On arrival in India, Mr. Purdon obtained a further extension of leave for two months more, during which period of extension he was permitted to draw half the amount of salary attached to the appointment he held. The second case is that of Mr. A. G. Crommelin, an uncovenanted officer of the Public Works Department in the Punjaub and holding the appointment of Executive Engineer on the Barree Doab Canal. In the latter end of 1858, he obtained leave to England on medical certificate for 12 months. He reported his departure from India on the 7th March 1859. While in England, he applied for and obtained an extension of leave from time to time until the accumulated extended leave amounted to one year. Prior to the expiration of the last instalment of leave granted to him, Mr. Crommelin obtained the permission of the Secretary of State to rejoin his appointment, with which object he left England on the 12th February 1861, and arrived in Bombay on the 15th March following, eight days after the expiration of his extended leave. In the meantime, and in anticipation of his return, Mr. Crommelin had been appointed by the government of the Punjaub, and confirmed by the government of India, Controller and Examiner of Public Works accounts in the Punjaub. This appointment he proceeded at once to take up, reaching Lahore on the 27th April following, his arrival in Bombay. To enable him, as he thought, to draw a moiety of the salary attached to his office while in transit from Bombay, and to enable him to correct the time for service for pension, Mr. Crommelin applied for special leave for that period. In reply he was informed that, as he had extended the leave granted to him under Section V. of the Absentee Rules of the uncovenanted service, he was not entitled to any special leave that would carry allowances with it. As no reply was given to that portion of his letter relating to the period he was in transit from Bombay to Lahore counting as service for pension, Mr. Crommelin again made a reference on this point, and quoted in support of his claim for both pay and pension, the case of Mr. Purdon. The Public Works Department being unable to decide the point mooted, referred the matter to government, and raised the following queries.

1st.—To what allowances is an absentee uncovenanted officer entitled during the third year of leave on medical certificate?

2nd.—What is the correct construction to be placed on the passage in the resolution of government on the Public Works Department, dated 4th October 1857, which declares that an officer of the uncovenanted service on special leave is entitled to receive pay at the rates granted under Clause 3 of Section V of the Absentee Rules.

3rd.—Is the permission of the Secretary of State to an uncovenanted officer to return to his duty a mere formality, or does it empower retention of appointment in the case of leave being extended, and can the officer exceeding the term of his leave of absence under such circumstances correct this period as service towards pension?

These questions, as well as the cases of both Messrs. Crommelin and Purdon, were referred to the Civil Paymaster, Fort William, who has decided, with reference to the first question, that.

1. An absentee of the uncovenanted service during a third year's leave on sick certificate is entitled to one-third of the salary of the office he holds.

2. If the period of leave on sick certificate originally granted has not exceeded twelve months, one-half of the amount of salary attached to the absentee's office may be drawn during the term for which special leave is granted. If the leave granted has extended beyond twelve months, then one-third of the salary of the absentee's appointment may be received during the time for which special leave may be obtained.

3. The third question, being one not within the province of the Civil Paymaster to decide, has been laid before the Governor General in Council, who, concurring in the decision of the Civil Paymaster on the two first questions mooted, has laid down that if an absentee simply applies to the Secretary of State for India for permission to return to his duty, without explaining that his leave of absence will expire before he can reach India, such permission to return to duty cannot be held to imply an intention of securing the retention of his appointment to the applicant, which is forfeit by such overstaying of leave, by the rules of the service. But, when permission is applied for to return to duty, the applicant fully explaining that his leave will expire before he can rejoin his appointment, the sanction then awarded by the Secretary of State must be viewed as barring any forfeiture of such appointment, and in consequence, carrying with it a claim to special leave, to moiety of salary of appointment, and to such leave counting towards service for pension. But the Governor General in Council considers each case must be considered separately, as each may offer some peculiar features which no regulation can properly provide for.

With regard to Mr. Purdon, he has been directed to refund the difference between half and one-third of his office salary during the period of his special leave: and Mr. Crommelin has been informed that, by outstaying his leave, he virtually forfeited his appointment, and that, although he was not actually removed from it, his retention of the same by sufferance, gives him no claim to special leave or moiety of salary: there can therefore be no question as to service for pension when no service was performed.

### OUR COUNCIL.

*(From the Madras Examiner.)*

So much comment as of late been made upon the reports of the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council, which have appeared in this journal, and their freedom from exaggeration so frequently questioned, that we feel at length called upon to say something for ourselves. Among those of our contemporaries most prominent in the attention it pays to the shortcomings of our Council, the *Friend of India* stands foremost. Never too scrupulous in the terms in which its opinions are declared the *Friend* has more than once commented in no measured terms, upon the faults and failings of our local Government, and has not hesitated to administer frequent reprimands to the Madras press for its backwardness on this subject. On the local Council, the Serampore organ has been especially severe, and characterises the whole proceedings of that august body as a "farce." In a late number of the Exami-

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ner, we quoted an article from the *Friend*, in which, taking it for granted that our report of the meeting of the 18th of March was correct he ingeniously turns the whole into a brief burlesque. We are sorry, for the sake of our legislators, that we cannot call that burlesque aught but a plain and truthful sketch, and what is more, a sketch that is equally true of almost every meeting of the Council we have yet been present at. We publish to-day a report, or rather, a broken summary, of its last sitting; judging of our Council from it, in what light does it appear? The questions introduced were of a most serious and important character; in what manner were they discussed? Mr. Maltby asks for leave to introduce a bill for amending and codifying the Revenue Laws, and states his reasons for so doing, at great length, and no doubt, with clearness and ability; yet, to account for omitting all, we are obliged to resort to what is now becoming a standing phrase,—to state that "the hon. member was inaudible!" To persue a brief sketch of the meeting, his Excellency the President makes some remarks, (also inaudible) to which the hon. Mr. Maltby (still inaudible) replies, apparently adopting a confidential tone, only intended for his Excellency's ear. Whatever he says seems satisfactory, for the required leave to introduce the bill is then given. The hon. Sadagopah Charloo then comes forward, and out of three notices, announces that he withdraws one. A short and perhaps interesting conversation ensues, we don't know upon what, and then the hon. member introduces his second notice, that he will ask for leave to introduce a bill to enable Government to divest itself of Religious Endowments, and the better protection of such Endowments." The Native member argues the whole question before the meeting, and though generally audible enough, on this occasion, the only point we catch is, that the bill has reference to Hindoo and Mahomedan endowments alone. Still, the bill is an important one, and the principle involved in it might be made a precedent for another bill, in which the religious endowments of other bodies would be discussed. His Excellency seemed to be of the same opinion, and looked somewhat startled at the honorable member's off-hand suggestion to deal with the bill *in committee*. Leave to introduce the bill, however, was granted, and then came before the Council *the most important question it has had yet to* deal with. The fact that a bill was to be introduced *into the Local Council, for giving to* Madras a Municipal Corporation, whose members would be elected by the inhabitants of Madras, on whose faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them depended their continuance in office, and who, in that office, could look for no other reward (we omit the emoluments and dignity of Mayor for the present) than the approval of their electors, and the consciousness of having done their duty, was rumoured in Madras some weeks since, and even stated in the columns of the local journals. Whilst the possibility of having such a council on elective principles, in a city like Madras, has been doubted by some, its value and importance has been no where questioned. We are glad to say that the question will now soon be decided, and that a bill for the introduction of such a Municipal Corporation has been actually introduced. We congratulate the hon. Sadagopah Charloo for introducing a bill for so popular a measure, and we trust that the other non-officials will not fail, on this occasion, to prove that they are the representatives of the inhabitants of Madras, by earnestly supporting a bill that represents their wishes. We will not now speculate on support or opposition the bill may meet with, as its first reading takes place next Tuesday. Perhaps, in moving for the introduction of the bill, the hon. Sadagopah Charloo was so far aware of the importance of the subject, that he resolved, by adopting a tone exceptional to the rest, not to deprive the public of the benefit of his remarks; he has enabled us at last to give their substance. The next business was the passing of the Madras Bank and the Pier Bills, after which the hon. Mr. Maltby moved the first reading of a bill exempting enfranchised Inams from certain regulations. Mr. Maltby, as usual, spoke at some length, and as usual, was inaudible to the "public," and again, ditto the hon. Mr. Campbell. In the course of the "conversation" on this bill, the hon. Sadagopah Charloo observes that some unknown state of things "arises from the high rate,—twenty years' purchase." The hon. Mr. Maltby made some laughing reply, which was probably witty; and if so, what a pity it was lost! The bill is read the first time, and again, (we quote now from the *Friend*) "the President, after a pause, asked was there any more business to be done?" Of course each hon. member looks at his hon. neighbour, and no reply is returned, and after a few further inaudible remarks, the meeting is adjourned, and the curtain drops until next Tuesday. And this is the Legislative Council of Madras.

## THE SURPLUS AND THE PRESS.

*(From Our Paper, (Kurrachee), May 6.)*

WE have a surplus in chest of £903,814; at least so Mr. Laing says, and we like to believe him, because he brings us good news, and adduces substantial proof that this news can be relied upon as correct. With this nice little sum jingling in our bursting pockets, we complacently look about us to see what we had better do to profit by it. We do not want so much money; there is no use in a government hoarding up filthy lucre; it is quite contrary to the long established laws of political economy, which teaches us that the role is to run in debt head over ears, not to bury ourselves under heaps of precious coin. Two modes of reducing this monetary plethora have offered themselves to our law-givers. The first is the well-known and ever-efficient process of bleeding, which is so successful that phlebotomists even find some drops of life-blood to draw when the system is as dry as a parish contribution box, or an Egyptian mummy. The leeches in this instance are the Educational and Public Works Departments. The latter is a particularly ravenous insatiable old leech, and it is a matter of wonder that the task of accomplishing a desirable degree of depletion in the full habit of our exchequer was not confided to it exclusively. The next mode of treatment involves something like the dietary. Some of the sources whence so much of the precious fluid flows into the public coffers, must be dried up. So that by expending funds in the teaching of the rising generation, and lavishing lacs upon canals, bridges, roads, and railways; and abolishing taxes and import duties here and there, the State will not only be saved the dire calamity of an apoplexy from "Government Rupees," but every one will more or less profit by the present outlay of money for public purposes and immediate relief from the imposition of onerous taxes. Those who have children to be educated, buggies to drive on macadamised roads, pice to pay tolls with over bridges, and a good purse to carry them up and down in the railway trains, will derive as great an advantage from these appropriations of public moneys, as the poor clerk on a few paltry hundreds a year, who has no more Income Tax to pay, or the lover of beer and wine who can quaff his allowance at a cheaper rate than before. In fact, it has been contemplated to share the loaves and fishes equally among all people—except the "Fourth Estate." It is true that the removal of import duties upon paper is a great deal done in behalf of the Press; but Miss Rosa Matilda and Captain Patchouly, who exchange vows so punctually seven times in each week on *papier moresque*, are just as much blessed by this innovation in our tarif as the toiling prosaic members of the press. Indeed, the ruling out of the paper duty is intended more for the benefit of the reading public, than for the good of those who find them in reading. This we maintain, is not right,—not at all the thing. The services of the Press, in the cause of education, public morality, liberal imposts, polite literature, sentimental verse, domestic occurrences, and the latest fashions, are entitled to some marked token of acknowledgement at the hands of the powers that be. We do not ask that each editor, sub-editor, reporter, corrector, typo, pressmen and "devil," should receive a "khillut" in the shape of as many bags of rupees as they can each carry away from the vaults of which Mr. Laing holds the keys; but we insist that the Press should have its share of the good things going after the following manner:—

1. *The abolition of compulsory prepayment of postage on newspaper.*
2. *The abolition of all postage charges on "exchanges" between editors.*

The compulsory prepayment of postage on newspapers sent to subscribers, was one of those penny-wise-pound-foolish expedients of the old fogyism which vanished from the impoverished boards of Indian Finances, the instant Mr. Laing made his appearance upon them. Because a few dishonest subscribers left the country, or shifted their mortal coil, without first apprising newspaper proprietors of their nefarious intentions, it was found that perhaps a bushel-full of *Sindians, Belgaum Messengers, Oudh Gazettes* and other sheets of like ponderous properties, became periodically a dead weight upon the hands of the postal authorities, whereby perhaps not one hundred rupees a year were lost to the State through the outstanding postage due on the unclaimed newspapers. To save this sum—paltry to bear for the broad shoulders of the public,—its liquidation was saddled upon the Press; and yet it is the Press which publishes gratis the departure and arrival of mails, and similar announcements, because the same penny-wise policy refuses contingent funds to Deputy Post Masters for the advertising of these important matters, leaving the unfortunate editors, who must insert them for the benefit of their constituents, the sad privilege of 'taking change' out of the postal authorities if anything goes wrong or astray in their department. The loss forced upon publishers is even greater than the mere postage they are made to prepay; all have a goodly number of non-paying subscribers with whom they heretofore lost the price of their newspapers; now the original cost of labour, and paper, and wear and tear of types and brains, is increased by the addition of the prepayment of postage which will never be refunded to them. This is the straw that breaks the camel's back. It must be removed, and will not Mr. Laing snatch it away?

The free circulation of newspapers between the several editors is the next plum we wish to pull out of the delicious pie which our great financier has just served up before the Indian public. We urge the introduction of this measure on the ground that the State should facilitate to the utmost of its resources, the task confided to the press of disseminating useful information and general intelligence among the masses. The amount which we pay twice a week on newspapers sent to other editors, forms a heavy item in the schedule of our monthly expenditure. In the case of our daily contemporaries, it is so great that many have to curtail their exchange lists, unless the editors of bi-weeklies, &c., consent to defray the postage themselves. We have now a letter before us from the Manager of our big brother of the *Times of India*, informing us with "eyes doubled up and tears in his fists"—as poor Mrs. Malaprop might quote it,—that he must deny himself the pleasure of reading and cutting into *Our Paper* for sensation items of intelligence, if we do not come to his assistance by paying Rs. 20 per annum as postage on the *Times*. How can our Bombay *confrere* get along without a bi-weekly sight at these columns, we should like to know, if we turn hard-hearted and miserly, and tell him we'll do nothing of the kind! What would its numerous subscribers say? And how fiendishly the *London Times* would exult over the destitute condition of his great Oriental *alter ego*! We shall say neither *yea* nor *nay* to our contemporary's appeal, but wait to see if Mr. Laing will not take his case, which is the case of every other member of the Press in India, in his kind consideration. We ask for the introduction of no new fangled notion. If Mr. Laing will only mention the matter to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Lordship will inform him that editors exchange papers free of postage in Canada,—a circumstance which we conscientiously believe to be the main reason why that nobleman's rule proved so successful and beneficent in that fine province, and which, if the same privilege be accorded to the Indian press must make us hope that the happiest of results will follow his rule in this great empire. The Canadians borrowed this feature in their postal law from their neighbours, the Americans, who even carried the editorial franking privilege at one time to such a length, as to authorize the free circulation of newspapers by post within the counties where they were published. If our authorities will adopt this "Yankee notion" as well we shall certainly offer no objection to it. In fact, we strongly advise them to do so, providing in particular that all Kurrachee papers circulate free of postage in Sind and the Punjab. But we shall rest quite satisfied if editors' exchange lists be declared exempt from postal dues. We shall await compliance with our modest request with commendable patience. Meanwhile, we call upon our brothers, big and small, to take up the matter, and press it strenuously upon the attention of Government. The Press is always achieving wonders for others: it is time it should do a little for itself.

# ENGLISH PRESS.

## OUR DEFENCES.

*(From the Daily News, April 17.)*

There is a forensic trick well known in the Old Bailey, and which only the ready wit of a Sam Weller can defeat, by which a witness may be compelled to give an answer the very reverse of his meaning and of the truth. It consists in imperatively demanding a reply, yes or no, to a question so framed that either is entirely false without the added explanation which the skilful barrister refuses to let the jury hear. By just such a triumph of audacious sophistry Lord Palmerston is now seeking to win his cause of Forts against Ships. He puts to the naval officers who urge that steam can still make good its way past stone, the apparently simple and conclusive question whether, if they were attacking Portsmouth, they would prefer to find forts at Spithead or not. Of course, the first word of the reply is that they would not; and on this the jubilant Premier appeals to the country to say that he has proved his case. It is, however, our duty to protect the astonished witnesses as well as the deceived public from being misled by such an ingenious form of putting the question. We must venture to remind them that by such evidence Lord Palmerston establishes no higher value for the forts than attaches to the sand-banks on which they stand. No officer, however brave and reckless, can prefer to find obstacles, whether they are natural or artificial, in the way of his attack. Lord Dundonald himself would have greatly preferred that the Basque Roads had not been defended by the boom over which he gallantly drove his fireships. But the true question is, not what an attacking force would prefer, but what it can overcome. And the answer which, if they were permitted, our officers would give to Lord Palmerston's query is:—We should find in the forts an additional obstacle, a source of annoyance, of loss of men, perhaps even of a ship, but we should not hold them sufficient to bar our entrance and make Spithead impregnable. And then the real question for the country to consider is whether, since it must thus in any case maintain a fleet for the defence of the roadstead and harbour, the enormous sums which the forts will cost are a better disposition of the money than if it were spent in providing and maintaining such a fleet.

We cannot think that, in considering this question, the recent experiments at Shoeburyness, or any possible development of the power of ordnance which they may foreshadow, have very materially altered the data upon which we must proceed. It has always been the belief among the most competent authorities that granite has more resisting strength than can be given to the sides of a ship, and that a stationary armament may be made of heavier metal than can be given to a floating one. Allowing to Mr. Whitworth and Sir W. Armstrong all possible credit for future success, we arrive at a point in our resources of defence which is in no degree advanced beyond that at which we stood during the Continental war, when we thought it better to defend our ports by ships than to rely upon shore batteries. Meantime, however, the introduction of plated ships has brought into play a totally new element of attack. It at once renders useless for defence any but the most massive ordnance. It adapts itself either to the construction of enormous vessels capable of carrying armour which it is not yet established that any guns could at half a mile range seriously injure, or to the construction of gunboats so small as to be protected in great measure by their own minuteness, capable perhaps of being almost wholly submerged, but yet carrying a gun of prodigious power, behind a shield which, being of comparatively small dimensions, may be made of a form and strength which no guns yet imagined could destroy. Thus surrounded with every novelty in favour of the attack, we cannot but think it folly to depend for our chief defence on the adoption of antiquated and confessedly inefficient principles. If in the height of our peril from anticipated invasion, and when the navies of the world were combined against us, we wisely confided our ports to the protection of our ships and seamen rather than to forts, it can hardly be doubted that the change wrought in the circumstances of war by the application of science renders still less available now the rude appliances of stone walls and stationary engines which belong to the very infancy of the art.

We shall find these general views confirmed if we for a little direct our attention to the practical circumstances in which the forts might be brought into play. These probably would occur under one of two contingencies. Under the first we must suppose that a hostile fleet of full sized, full armed vessels of the class of which the Warrior, the Defence, or the Gloire are existing examples, were to attempt to force its way to Spithead. Now, the case of the supporters of the forts admits, in its very nature, that if they are once passed, such a fleet may work its will with the harbour; for the excuse for the forts is that they will free us from the necessity of keeping in the roadstead, or even in the Channel, a fleet equal to any which may be launched against us. *Ex hypothesi*, then, a foreign foe is to find neither outside nor inside the shore and sand-bank batteries a naval force which can at all cope with it. But this once clearly understood, is there any, either soldier or sailor, who will affirm that such batteries can be formed at Spithead of strength sufficient to prevent the passage of the great majority of the iron-plated ships which may approach under steam? Grant that every ship in passing is hit, is even penetrated—and this is an assumption quite beyond the warrant of any experiments as yet carried out—will any practical man affirm that such an event will seriously cripple the fleet? Why, it is the very pride and boast of the new methods of construction that bow and stern may be shot away, that a dozen holes may be made in the sides, and that the vessel will still float, still steer, still fight! The new ships are so divided by bulkheads and watertight decks that they rather resemble a combination of separate tanks than a single vessel, and the principle, which is capable of yet greater extension, will permit these monsters of the deep to be navigated with ease past almost any extent of battery, while suffering almost no appreciable damage from the most seemingly tremendous blows. Obviously such simple and practical arrangements take away the whole efficacy of stationary batteries, and send us for our sole hope of security to that of which the advocates of forts would deprive us, a fleet of equal strength with that of our foes, in which at close quarters the advantages of science may still be neutralised by that which nothing can ever weaken, the skill and courage of British seamen.

Or if in the second case we have supposed it be assumed that it is not the enemy's intention to occupy, but only to destroy, our great naval arsenal and dockyard, there is certainly still less assurance to be derived from our projected forts. The experiment off Fortress Monroe ought surely to convince us that a vessel may be so constructed as to pass batteries with very little damage, carrying a single gun or mortar, which as soon as within range would set Portsmouth in a blaze. To stop or capture such a vessel, so small, so buoyant, yet so low in the water, carrying so small a number of men and so trifling an armament as would be sufficient for the purpose in view, would be a task far beyond the power of any conceivable stationary ordnance. No doubt it can be done, but only by vessels which can attend, watch, and follow such a hornet on equal terms, and which when they find it cannot be crushed, sunk, or silenced by gunnery, and can resort to that last and most effectual weapon, the boarding-pike. But if this is our sole ultimate security from such novel forms of attack, where, we repeat, is the advantage of sinking millions in the foundation of useless forts?

Such reflections may surely be accepted in the present state of our knowledge and skill as a fairer view of the question than is yielded by the clever sophism of the Premier. What new results may still lie in the womb of time neither he nor we can predict, but dealing only with existing facts, with our navy of iron impregnables already exceeding any force of the like nature which can be brought against them, with our wooden fleet capable of being rendered in a few months equal in efficiency to the Gloire, and only inferior to our own Warrior and Black Prince, with our gunboats capable of being adapted, without limit, to the reception of Captain Cowper Coles's new form of armament, we must still reiterate our protest against being either bullied or cajoled into the belief that our only safety lies in permitting the instant expenditure of some further millions in erecting forts of stone.

## THE COTTON QUESTION.

*(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, April 1.)*

THE question of improving in every possible way the quality of our supplies of Indian cotton has such a peculiar importance at the present crisis that there needs no apology for bringing it so repeatedly before our readers. Like most other subjects involving great interests, it may be viewed in a variety of apparently conflicting aspects; and attempts are not unfrequently made to obscure its real merits by distorted inference or sophisticated argument. It is essential that amidst the haze so needlessly thrown around it, we do not lose sight of the practical issues which it presents. A disinterested, impartial by-stander, listening to the Indian cotton controversy, would naturally conclude that there were two strongly antagonistic parties engaged in it, the one using every effort to bring the produce of India into more general use, and to promote its improved culture and quality; the other striving to discourage such efforts by asserting that failure must attend them—that the cultivator of India cannot be taught anything new, or his crops improved by more scientific culture or other means. The latter party may be said to base their views solely on the oral and written traditions of the defunct East India Company, whilst the former are more influenced by results which were developing themselves when the Company was in the throes of dissolution. The difficulty of reconciling such strangely divergent opinions might appear almost insuperable if we did not reflect that Englishmen in India are too apt to infer that the one spot in that country, with which they are personally familiar, is a fair sample of the rest of the empire. They often forget that our Indian territory is as large as the whole of Europe, excluding Russia, and peopled by races using as great a diversity of languages as are spoken in Europe. We might well hesitate to place implicit reliance on the opinion of any man who maintained that certain plants would not grow at Lisbon and Madrid because they would not prosper at Paris or Hamburgh. Some such ill-founded reliance appears to be demanded from us when we are told that India can never furnish us with cotton supplies of adequate extent and excellence. Dissenters from this conclusion may point with confidence to the enormous increase of India's cotton exports last year, in answer to a sudden and unexpected demand, accompanied, as that increase undoubtedly was, by an improvement in quality; and we believe that their confidence will be further justified by the present year's crop, which promises to be of still better quality, if we may venture an opinion from a recent inspection of Oomrawattee cottons equal in cleanness to good American boweds.

There is one point in this controversy which has not received its share of attention. The question of substituting improved modes of cultivation for the existing rude agriculture of India has been long discussed, and its final solution depends mainly on practical experiment. With respect to the gathering and harvesting of the crop, comparatively little has been said; yet these are of special moment in the present position of the cotton trade. There is every reason to believe that in the operations referred to, the Indian ryot has very much to learn from the American producer.

The custom in India has been for the cultivators and their families to turn out in a body into the field (at some time perhaps long before appointed) and gather all before them—the ripe, immature, and over-ripe pods being thrown together to the serious detriment of the whole. This system continues partly through the ignorance of the people, and partly from the rate of assessment not being fixed by the Government till the crop approaches maturity, or the too frequent neglect of Government officials in failing to settle the assessment with the ryots till the cotton is over-ripe, or till they (the officials) are bribed to do their duty. This obstacle of Government interference will gradually decrease as advantage is taken of the new land tenure regulations, and probably other causes may hasten its removal. Meantime, every opportunity should be seized by those who come in contact with, or exercise any direct influence over, the cultivator, of impressing upon him the absolute necessity of following the American practice of *commencing to gather the ripe cotton as soon as a number of mature bolls can be seen, and continuing to pick it from day to day, and week to week, as it ripens, and carefully assorting the crop into two or three qualities, as its condition may render advisable.* The increased value of the best quality would amply compensate for his additional trouble, whilst, in many cases, the cultivator would probably secure as good a price for the lower qualities as he would for the whole when mixed together.

Our sense of the importance of this subject is strengthened by a recent investigation which the Cotton Supply Association entrusted to a talented microscopist in whose hands they placed samples of American, Egyptian, Brazilian, African, and East Indian cottons for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any natural difference in the fibres which should cause the Indian to be less useful than the others. The result of the examination proves that there is no such difference of staple; that the Indian contained some fibres as long and strong as American; but that the sample as a whole exhibited a mixture of cotton in various stages of growth and decay, and a corresponding sacrifice in utility. We feel assured that the labours of the Cotton Supply Association and others, to improve East Indian cotton, by the introduction of superior seeds, agricultural implements, cleaning machines, presses, &c., will be to a great extent thrown away, unless a better mode of harvesting the crop is adopted.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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